THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVI. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1903. NO. 29.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING---WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeyings About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Mch. 16—Butter firm; at 28½; 75 tubs offered; no sales. Last week, 27c½; last year, 27c. Output for the week, 508,500 lbs.

Harry Langle was an Antioch visitor Sunday.

Fred Shotliff was a Chicago passenger Monday Morniug.

John Engman was buying new goods in Chicago Monday.

L. B. Grice was transaction business in Chicago Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Pitman, Jr. expects to leave for Chetek, Wis., Friday night.

Mr. Earl Webb has been spending a few days Waukegan since Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. John Welch were visiting friends in Chicago the latter part of last week.

Miss Libbie Webb has been confined to the house for the past week with an attack of LaGrippe.

The Junior League will meet Sunday, March 22, at three o'clock with Miss Ruth Seymour as leader.

Fire—Get insured. Notice reduction in rates on dwellings. Call and inspect carpet samples. L. B. Grice.

Mrs. J. H. Hughes and Mrs. R. A. Douglas, of Lake Villa, visited at the home of L. M. Hughes Wednesday.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

The many friends of Dr. J. E. Karr were glad to see him on the street again after his long seige of sickness.

Mrs. Frank Hucker, of Lake Villa, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Emmons, on Friday of last week.

E. A. Dorrance and Mr. Dorchester, of Chicago, were over Sunday visitors at the Dorrance cottage on Lake Catherine.

For Sale—A quantity of corn in the ear; also oats and seed barley of the beardless variety. C. E. Blunt, Grass Lake, Ill.

Mud—mud—nothing but mud, and consequently there is very little doing in the local field with which to gather news from.

Dont forget that the caucus for the nomination of town offices will be held at the village hall at one o'clock Saturday next.

Wanted—Farm or country home for a client. Will exchange nice Evanston modern house, might add some cash. Peter H. Kles, 163 N. Adolph St., Chicago. 22tf

John Brogan has purchased the harness shop of Barney Naber and will hereafter conduct the same. Mr. Naber will associate himself with Mrs. Albert Herman as proprietors of the Queen of West summer resort.

The Woman's Home Missionary society will meet at the home of Mrs. D. A. Williams, March 25. Anyone wishing to dispose of partly worn garments can leave same at my house. Mrs. Nettie Welch.

The St. Patrick's entertainment at the M. E. church Tuesday evening was well attended although the evening was rainy and the roads almost impassable. The program was well carried out and greatly enjoyed by all.

The coming season promises to be an interesting one for yachtsmen on Fox Lake. At Highland Park the Palmer Boat Company is building a racing class B sloop for W. H. Lyford, owner of flying Fox. The new boat is 29 feet over all, with 7 feet 6 inches beam. A class a sloop for Roger C. Sullivan is under way. The boat is 37 feet 6 inches over all, with 8 feet beam, and will have two centerboards, one in each bilge. It is early in the season, and as a number of the club members are considering new boats it is probable several more new boats will be built and will include yachts for the special 22 foot catboat class.

The many friends of Mrs. Grace Snell Coffin will no doubt be surprised to learn of her fifth matrimonial venture, which occurred last week at Los Angeles.

Mrs. Coffin is well known to many of our readers, having resided at Greenacre farm at Cross Lake, for some time. She was twice married to Frank N. Coffin and was each time divorced, later she was wedded to Mr. Walker, of Waukesha, their married happiness was however of short duration and a third divorce was granted to Mrs. Walker. In a short time she was again married to F. N. Coffin and again divorced. She is is now the bride of N. P. Layman, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. and Mrs. Layman expect to spend much of their time in traveling but will make their home at Los Angeles.

A single page in a single issue of The Century taken for advertising cost $500, the Harper's $400, other magazines $100 to $250. A yearly advertisement in one column in the Chicago Tribune costs $28,550 for the lowest and $36,000 for the highest rate. The New York World costs $46,200 for the lowest and $59,000 for the highest priced column. These figures will probably astonish men who spend from $10 to $40 a year with a papar for advertising space.

Grace Harrington Disappears from Home Near Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Harrington, living near Russell, are greatly concerned over the disappearance of their 8-year-old child which occurred last Thursday, since that time no trace of her can be found. The child left the house shortly before 6 o'clock to go to the home of a neighbor for her mother. This was the last seen of her.

After the little girl had gone a short distance she was passed by one of the neighbors, who stated that a man came along with a spring wagon and offered to give her a ride. She accepted the offer and climbed into the wagon. This incident has given rise to the report that she was kidnapped.

When she failed to return home in a half hour the father went to the home of the beighbor to look for her, and it was learned that she had not been seen at their house. In the gathering darkness the people in the neighborhood turned out to search for her. In the morning the search was continued.

The case is a most mysterious one, and it is causing a great deal of anxiety. It seems impossible that the child could have been kidnapped, as the parents are poor, and no other motive can be assigned.

Members of Lotus Camp, No. 557, Take Notice.

On Monday evening, March 23, at the Woodman hall, there will be a

READJUSTMENT

of the Woodman Goat After having been fed on horseshoe nails, carpet tacks and toothpicks all winter he will be ready to initiate a candidate, vote on new members and perform such other business that is allowed to come before a special meeting

A lunch will be served, consisting of whatever may be left of the goat's rations and coffee. If you are a Woodman remember the date, and come.

C. M. CONFER, Clerk.

MEDICINE TOO GOOD FOR HORSE.

Doctor Prescribed Whisky and Quinine and Grooms Celebrated.

A gallon of quinine and whisky, ordered for a valuable horse belonging to Miss Genevieve Winterbotham, daughter of a Chicago millionaire, was responsible recently for the temporary uselessness of two stablemen at Bryn Mawr.

When Miss Winterbotham, who is a student at Bryan Mawr college, came east she brought with her a valuable bay saddle horse, but on account of the change of climate the animal became ill and it was necessary to secure the services of a veterinarian, who prescribed quinine and whisky. The mistress of the sick horse took special pains to secure the best brand of whisky obtainable and taking it to the stable gave it to the men and told them how to use it.

When she called the next morning she approached the horse, but detected no smell of liquor. The stablemen, when seen and asked why the horse was not given any of the medicine, winked and said the demijohn must have been cracked, for it was empty. The two men were ill for the rest of the day, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, but declare they feel safe from catching a bad cold. The next supply of the fiery stuff was given in charge of the owner of the stable to be administered to the horse by him.

THOUGHT ONE SPUR ENOUGH.

Farmer Knew Something About the Movements of a Horse.

Congressman Foster of Vermont was reared on a farm in the village of Barnet. His opportunities for work were many, his pastimes few. He was always glad to be sent on errands for that meant a long horseback ride on Old Ned. Out of sight of the farmhouse he would do his best to speed the old horse, but long service ahead of the plow had not fitted Ned to give a race track performance. He would plod along and the alder switch which belabored his flanks brought no fleetness to his hoofs. So young Foster besought his father the privilege of wearing a pair of old-fashioned spurs which had not touched horse flesh for years.

"I don't mind," said the old farmer, taking one of the spurs from its resting place. "Put it on."

"But I want both of them," persisted the boy.

"No, you don't," replied the father. "If you can get one side of that old horse to move you needn't worry about the other side keeping up."

ZION'S GREAT TEMPLE

IS STARTED AND WILL BE COMPLETED IN SEPT.

Building Will Rival Solomon's Is Begun at Zion City to Cost Half Million Dollars.

Surveyors began working Saturday to make the rough plans for the building of the new Shiloh tabernacle at Dowies famous city of Zion, and by the middle of the week the excavations for the big temple will be started and it is expected that the work will have all been completed by the first of next September.

The temple will be the greatest house for religious worship ever planned in this country, and its magnificence will recall the history of Nineveh and Tyre.

Dowie has planned to erect a temple more grand than any ever erected to the prophets of Baal; and it will be one of the wonders of the western world when it is completed. At the last meeting of the church in Zion Dr. Dowie announced that the contracts for the famous tabernacle had been let and that the work would be pushed by the employment of thousands of men. Like the building of the pyramids of Egypt every piece of iron and stone that goes to the tabernacle will be prepared for setting before it is brought to Zion and the great army of workmen will have nothing to do but to put the parts in position.

In speaking of the monstrous building Dr. Dowie announced that it would cost at least $400,000, and it is possible that the cost may reach nearly double this amount.

It will be built entirely of stone and steel and will be erected on the site of the watch tower of Zion City.

Eight of the largest steel firms in the country will be employed furnishing the materials for the new building and decorators are to be brought from all parts of the world to attend to the work of decorating the exterior. The building will be a model of classic architecture and will be the largest building of its kind ever built in the United States.

It will have the seating capacity of 16,000 people and will be so built that a speaker can be heard in every part of the house. It will contain some five galleries and will be heated with a central heating plant. It will be lighted with electricity from a plant put in for this express purpose.

More than $200,000 has already been contributed for the building of the temple.

In speaking of the plans for the tabernacle Dr. Dowie said: It is a noble design and wonderful interior with many necessities and conveniences which we have need for years in handling the immense throngs of worshipers and in preparing them for service. We shall have, God willing, a beautiful baptistry like unto a flowing river We expect to be able to baptize a thousand people an hour.

Dowie has also made a plan to share the profits of the upbuilding of Zion with the laborers and he claims that the first city to have a profit sharing plan will be Zion City. In order to do this the Zion Building and Manufacturing association has been organized with a capital stock of $500,000. This is taken in shares of $20 each and Dowie claims that on these shares he will pay an annual dividend of at least 7 per cent. All the profits made in the building of the city are to be divided among the people. This association will have charge of every sort of building and work done in Zion and only the members of the church will be allowed to share in the dividends. At the end of each year the articles of agreement of the association provide that all profits of the year shall be divided and that ten per cent shall be paid to the church, ten per cent to the share holders, and the remainder after the interest is paid shall go to the laborers employed in the city, every man receiving an amount proportionate to the amount of his daily wages.

One fifth of the stock of the company was subscribed for in an hour. It is stated that this association will begin business at once and the first division of profits will take place in July. In this agreement Dowie for the first time refers to his probable death and he assures his people that he has made a will leaving all his property to the members of Zion.

To Citizens of the Village of Antioch.

Your attention is called to an ordinance prohibiting the throwing of ashes on any street or alley in the village. Also prohibiting anyone from obstructing, digging, filling or taking from any street, also disturbing, repairing or changing any sidewalk or crosswalk. In plain language the village owns the streets and have absolute control of them and no one, except the proper officials, have a right to disturb the streets, alleys or sidewalks of the village without permission from the village authorities.

Please remember this hereafter as any further infringement under this head will be prosecuted hereafter. W. S. RINEAR, President.

Attest; J. C. JAMES, JR., Clerk.

Swindler Charged With Forgery.

Charges of forgery are made against Arthur R. Thompson, a dealer in blooded horses and stock, by scores of farmers living at Yorkville, Ill., and Thompson can not be found. It is said that by means of fraudulent paper he secured at least $20,000 and the spurious notes are still coming in.

Thompson's method as told in the complaints was a unique one. He went about the country organizing syndicates of farmers to whom he sold high priced horses taking their notes in payment. Then, it is said, he copied each note several times, forging the names of the signers, and sold the forgeries to different banks and men of means.

This was not discovered until a few days ago, when the notes became due and the banks sought their collection through the courts. A flood of judgments came to the local courts and the farmers began to learn their trouble. Eight different syndicates of farmers have already made a protest and it is believed there are others. In each syndicate there are from eight to twelve men.

In an attempt to secure themselves from loss the victims have levied on Thompson's property, which consists of a 200 acre farm ninety horses and other stock.

Thompson has not been seen for a week. As yet no warrants have been sworn out for him.

Thompson is the man who is alleged to have swindled the Lake County Horsebreeders association in a similar manner.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to my many friends that have been so kind to me through my illness, also the Court of Honor M. W. A. and I. O. O. F. for the donation they so kindly gave me.

P. DIBBLE and FAMILY.

Lecture Course Report.

Thinking that the public might be interested to see financial report of Lecture course of M. E. Church we publish the following:

Received from tickets	$132 25
Cost of talent	114 50
Expenses	14 49
Balance	$3 6 25

Balance to be paid toward lighting and heating of church.

Literary Department E. L.

Annual Township Caucus.

Public notice is hereby given that the Annual Township Caucus of the town of Antioch, in the county of Lake and State Illinois, will be held in the Village Hall in the Village of Antioch, county of Lake, State of Illinois, at one o'clock p. m. on Saturday, March 21, 1903, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for at the Annual Town Meeting, as as follows:

One Supervisor, One Town Clerk, One Assessor, One Collector, and one Commissioner of Highways, and for the transaction of any other business that may be properly brought before said caucus when convened. All legal voters of the town of Antioch are requested to attend.

Given under our hands this 3d day of March, A. D. 1903.

GEO. WEBB,
W. J. WHITE,
A. J. WHITE,
Township Committee.

Radical Innovation.

When Congressman Moon of Tennessee was on the bench in that state, the attorney general who collaborated with him for a season wearied him a good deal with much speaking, and exasperated him with laxity in practice.

During the trial of a criminal case, the attorney general was about to address himself to the argument of a collateral question that arose. Addressing the judge, he said:

"Now, if your honor please, I ask you to give me your careful attention for a few minutes, for I am going to talk sense."

"You shall have my careful attention, Mr. Attorney General," replied the judge, "and I shall instruct the sheriff to enforce the strictest order on the part of members of the bar, and spectators, for you are about to treat us, if you keep your promise, to a most radical innovation."

In One Class.

"Do you have to wear silk stockings if you are an ambassador?" said the man who had just arrived at the European court. "Certainly, there are two classes of people who are required to wear silk stockings—diplomats and chorus ladies."—Washington Star.

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought.

"Dey am er hull lot ob sense in winnin' de dumb brute by kindness," said Charcoal Eph, thinking at a hazard, "but yo' ain't gwine t' make a mewl plow bettah by feedin' him ice cream, Mistah Jackson.—Baltimore News

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CANAL TREATY WILL BE RATIFIED

The Extra Session of the Senate will Probably be Concluded this Week Cuban Treaty to Pass

The republican members of the Senate have completed their program for the special session and hope to adjourn not later than the end of this week. The Panama canal treaty will be ready for amendment and a vote will be taken. It is understood that the Democrats will vote to amend the agreement to provide for absolute ownership by the United States of zone of land through which the canal will pass with the right to fortify it, and will favor the elimination of article 4 which provides that under no circumstances will the United States acquire territory at the expense of Columbia or any other South American republic. Both of these amendments have been given careful consideration by the Republican steering committee which subsequently determined to ratify the treaty as negotiated. In some respects the amendments were deemed desirable, but Secretary Hay advised the leaders of the Senate that any amendment would mean the failure of the treaty and the indefinite postponment of the canal and the changes were not deemed of sufficient importance to warrant that risk.

Democratic senators have insisted on an amendment to the Cuban treaty providing that it shall not go into operation until approved by the congress and the Republicans have agreed to accept such an amendment, such having already been favorably reported by the committee on Foreign Relations. The vote on the Cuban treaty, the ratification of which is regarded as assured, will be taken as soon after the approval of the Panama treaty as possible.

The Secretary of the Interior has announced five irrigation projects which have been definitely settled and one other which will probably be selected in the near future. Those selected are the Sweetwater dam, Wyoming, the Milk river project, Montana, the Gunnison Tunnel, Colorado, the Truckee project, Nevada, and the Salt river reservoir, Arizona. Secretary Hitchcock has authorized the expenditure of $450,000 during the ensuing year on further investigations, bearings, etc. The estimated cost of the projects already authorized is $7,000,000 and it is estimated that they will irrigate 600,000 acres. As soon as these lands are irrigated they will be sold at $1.25 per acre plus the cost of irrigation.

The President has determined upon a quiet but thorough reorganization of the government departments and to that end has called upon five of the younger heads of bureaus. Mr. Roosevelt is a great believer in young men and all of those invited to confer with him on the systemization and cordination of the government work are known as representing the younger and more energetic element in the service. It is anticipated that a material saving in time and money and the duplication of work will be effected as a result of the report of this committee.

Later—The Senate, by a vote of 73 to 5, ratified the Panama canal treaty without the change of a punctuation mark. Those voting against the treaty were Senators Daniel and Martin of Virginia, Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, and Teller of Colorado.

Broncho Has Fun Abroad.

A curious episode in the annals of military horseflesh terminated on Friday week near Colchester, says an English paper. A Mexican broncho remount broke out of the depot stables, and, defying all attempts at recapture, ran wild over east Essex for nearly a month.

The account of its successive escapes by flood and field reads like a romance of Mayne Reid and De Wet, as the horse was nicknamed, led his pursuers the merriest dance of all on the last day of his freedom.

A small army of soldiers, assisted by an ex-cowboy and a lady rider, were engaged against him, and after being surrounded by troops and brought to bay he is alleged to have jumped on the roof of a barn, broken through a barbed wire fence, swam a river, executed a wonderful double leap over two hedges and a lane, twice extricated himself from the noose of a lasso and floored a guardsman in a cabbage garden before he was headed in a disused stable and lassoed through a hole in the roof.

De Wet, one learns, is now in the "equine hospital," under special guard, and receiving every attention from the authorities, who entertain hopes of breaking him in.

Growth of Large Cities.

During the nineteenth century London grew from 800,000 people to nearly 6,000,000. In the same period New York increased from a town of 60,000 to a city of over 3,000,000. At present London is growing 17 per cent in a decade and New York 35 per cent.

A LONG SENTENCE INDEED.

Senator Evarts Was Easily Outdone by Recorder Smyth.

The late Abram S. Hewitt had a very nimble wit and dearly loved a joke. He was once a guest at a dinner which included the late Recorder Smyth and Senator Evarts. The recorder was poking fun at the senator, and, adjusting his eyeglasses, read from a newspaper clipping what purported to be a sentence from a recent speech made by the senator, but was in reality wholly fictitious—as the recorder knew quite well. At its conclusion the laugh was long and hearty at Mr. Evarts' expense, and no one laughed longer or heartier than the senator himself.

As soon as the laughter had subsided Mr. Hewitt suddenly leaned across the table, and, looking rather sternly into the smiling face of the recorder, said, in a well-assumed tone of reproach:

"That certainly is a remarkable sentence, your honor, but criticism of it does not come well from you if today's newspapers are to be believed, for they contain a sentence of much greater length which is attributed to you."

"Why—why—how is that, Mr. Hewitt?" inquired the recorder with considerable confusion.

"Because," said Mr. Hewitt, with the utmost gravity, and that grim smile which always accompanied his best sayings, "you are there quoted as uttering a sentence that was to last through the whole life of the prisoner."—New York Times.

THOUGHT SHE WAS HIS WIFE.

Amusing Apology Made by Irascible Scotch Whist Player.

Henry Phipps, who recently gave $1,500,000 to found a hospital for the treatment and study of tuberculosis in Philadelphia, is now in India, whither he went to attend the coronation durbar. At a dinner in New York previous to his departure Mr. Phipps said:

"I am going to tell you a story that Mr. Carnegie told me. It is a story illustrative of the connubial felicity so prevalent in Scotland, and I am sure you will enjoy it.

"Once at a party there was a crusty old Scot seated at a whist table, playing passionately, and his partner was a young woman, the daughter of a neighboring laird. You are to imagine this young woman's surprise in the heart of the game a fear. fellow threw down h bawled at her:

"'What kind o' a game are ye playin', ye darned auld—'

"And then, recollecting himself, he bowed, and said humbly to the astonished girl:

"'Your pardon's begged, madam. I took ye, in the excitement, for my ain wife.'"

Waterfalls of Japan.

The waterfalls of Japan are almost countless. Where there was not one in the beginning the Japanese have made one. Every little garden has a fall or two, without which it would not be considered a garden. Many beautiful ones in various parts of the country are visited by thousands of pilgrims each year.

For Collector.

At the earnest solicitation of my many friends, and on account of continued sickness, I have been induced to become a candidate for selection for the office of Collector for Antioch township at the coming caucus. Respectfully,

L. M. HUGHES.

For Collector.

At the earnest request of my many friends and on account of having lost my foot, I have been induced to become a candidate for the office of collector for Antioch township at the coming season. Yours Respectfully. PERCIVAL DIBBLE.

Notice of Sale.

By virtue of a certain lien now on file in the office of the Circuit Court for feed and labor bestowed at the request of the owner, Alfred E. Case, by Frank W. Smith, against a certain Black Colt known as Sunday, described as follows: Four years old, 15 hands and 2 inches high, weight 900 pounds, jet black except two white hind feet.

Public notice is hereby given that I will expose the above described colt for sale at public vendue as by law in such case made and provided, on the 4th day of April A. D. 1903, in front of Simons & Sabin's hotel barn, in the village of Antioch, all in Lake county and State of Illinois.

Dated this 11th day of March A. D. 1903.

28w3 F. W. SMITH.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats	26@28
Corn—70 lbs. ear	
Hay	$6 00 @ $10 00
MILL FEED.	
Bran	$16 00
Middlings	17 00@20 00
Gluton	20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.	1 75
Chicken Feed Wheat	1 25
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight	$ 6 50
Hogs—Dressed	7 50
POULTRY.	
Turkeys	13c
Ducks	11c
Geese	11c
Chickens—Live weight	8c

Sunny Bank Farm

BY

FLOYD LIVINGSTON

CHAPTER X.—(Continued.)

For an instant I felt a thrill of pride, to know that there was yet aught in me which could interest him, but 'twas only for a moment, and then there came up before me thoughts of the stranger, and owing to some unknown influence, which I shall not attempt to explain, the doctor's power over me was from that moment at an end; and though I still liked him, it was as I would like any friend who evinced a regard for me.

Of the stranger I often thought, wondering who he was and whence he came; but no one knew, and all that I could learn was that Herbert saw him the next morning standing on the steps of a hotel, and chancing the same afternoon to be at the Worcester depot, he saw him enter the cars bound for Albany, and heard from one of the by-standers that he was a Georgian, and had probably come to Boston after "a runaway slave!" Being a true-born daughter of freedom-loving Massachusetts, this intelligence of course had the effect of cooling my ardor somewhat, and wishing in my heart that every one of his negroes would run away, I banished him for a time from my mind.

After many inquiries, and much consultation with her particular friend Mrs. Ashley, my aunt at last decided to send me to a private school; while Anna, after a two weeks' siege with dressmakers, was introduced into society, where, if she was not a reigning belle, she was at least a favorite; and more than once I heard the most flattering compliments bestowed upon her, while it was thought to be "a pity that her sister was so plain and unpretending in her appearance."

CHAPTER XI.

Aunt Charlotte, Anna and myself were sitting in the parlor one morning, about four weeks after our arrival in Boston, when the door bell rang, and the servant ushered in a young lady, who I readily guessed was Ada Montrose, for there was about her an air of languor, as if she had just arisen from a sick bed. All doubt on this point was soon settled by my aunt's exclaiming, as she hastened to greet her, "Why, Ada, my child, this is a surprise. How do you do?"

The voice which answered was, I thought, the sweetest and most musical I had ever heard, and yet there was in it something which made me involuntarily shudder. I do not know that I believe in presentiments, but sure I am that the moment I heard the tones of Ada Montrose's voice, and looked upon her face, I experienced a most disagreeable sensation, as if, in some way or other, she would one day cross my path. She was beautiful, yet do what I would, I could not rid myself of the idea that she was my evil genius, though how in any way she, a proud Southern belle, could ever affect me, a plain school girl of fourteen, was difficult to tell. She was, I should [illegible], twenty-two years old, rather diminutive in size, [illegible] a great deal of childish simplicity, and passed for four or five years younger, and, indeed, she herself gave her age as eighteen.

Divesting herself of her warm wrappings, which she left upon the floor, and shaking out her long curls, she informed my aunt that she had come to spend the day, saying, by way of apologizing for not having sent her word, that "she had ventured to come without an invitation, she felt herself so perfectly at home."

Several times I fancied she seemed to be listening for something, and when at last I heard Herbert's voice in the hall and saw the deepening flush on her cheek, I was sure that she felt more than a common interest in him. In his usual good-natured, off-hand way he entered the room, tossing into my lap a letter from my brother Charlie, and telling Anna that her beau hadn't yet written; then, as his eye fell upon Ada, he started back in evident surprise. Soon recovering himself, however, he said, as he took the little snowflake of a hand, which she offered him:

"Why, Ada, who knew you were here?"

"Not you, or you would have come sooner, I reckon," said she, looking up in his face in a confiding kind of way, which brought a frown to Anna's brow.

"Maybe I shouldn't have come so soon," he replied, laughingly, at the same time stealing a sidelong glance at Anna.

"Here, sit right down by me," said Miss Montrose, as she saw him looking for a seat. "I want to scold you for not calling on me oftener when I was sick. You don't know how neglected I felt. Why didn't you come, hey?"

And she playfully pulled his hair, allowing her hand to remain some time among his wavy locks. This was a kind of coquetry entirely new to me, and I looked on in amazement, while Anna, more disturbed than she was willing to acknowledge, left the room. When she was gone, Ada said, letting her hand fall from Herbert's head to his arm, "Tell me, is that the Lee girl who attracted so much attention at Mrs. Gore's party?"

There was a look of gratified pride on Herbert's face as he answered, "Yes—the same—don't you think her pretty?"

They had probably forgotten my presence—Ada most certainly had, or else she did not care; for she replied, "Pretty enough for some tastes, I suppose, but she lacks polish and refinement. Is she at all related to you?"

"My step-father's niece, that's all," replied Herbert, while Ada quickly rejoined in a low tone, "Then, of course, I shan't have to cousin her."

"Probably not," was Herbert's answer, which I interpreted one way and Ada another.

Her next remark was a proposal that Herbert should that afternoon take her out to ride; but to this he made some objection; whereupon she pretended to be angry, leaning back on the sofa and muttering that "she didn't believe he cared a bit for her, and he might as well confess it at once."

Here the dinner bell rang, and offering his arm to the pouting beauty, Herbert led her to the dining room, where she was soon restored to good humor by my aunt, who lavished upon her the utmost attention, humoring every whim, and going so far as to prepare for her four different cups of black tea, which had been ordered expressly for her, and to which she objected as being too hot, or too cold—too weak or too strong. It took but a short time to show that she was a spoiled baby, good natured only when all the attention was lavished upon her, and when her wishes were paramount to all others.

Dinner being over, Herbert, taking his hat, went out into the street, in spite of his mother's whispered effort to keep him at home. This, of course, vexed the little lady, and after thrumming a few notes upon the piano, she announced her intention of returning home, saying that "she wished she had not come." At this moment the door bell rang, and some young ladies came in to call upon Anna. They seemed surprised at finding Ada there, and after inquiring for her health, one of them said, "Do tell us, Ada, who that gentleman was that came and went so slyly, without our ever seeing him? Mrs. Cameron says he was from Georgia, and that is all we know about him. Who was he?"

Ada started, and turning slightly pale, replied, "What do you mean? I've seen no gentleman from Georgia. Where was he? and when was he here?"

"As much as three weeks or more ago," returned Miss Marvin. "Mrs. Cameron got somewhat acquainted with him."

"Mrs. Cameron!" repeated Ada, turning alternately red and white. "And, pray, what did she say?"

I fancied there was a spice of malice in Miss Marvin's nature; at least, she evidently wished to annoy Ada, for she replied, "She said he was ugly looking, though quite distingue; that he came in the afternoon, while she was in the public parlor talking with a lady about you and your engagement with Mr. Langley."

"The hateful old thing," muttered Ada, while Anna turned white as marble, and Miss Marvin continued, "When the lady had gone he begged pardon for the liberty, but asked her if she knew you. Of course, she told him she did, and gave him any further information which she thought would please him."

"Of course she did—the meddling widow!" *again interrupted Ada; after* which Miss Marvin proceeded—"Mrs. Cameron didn't mean to do anything wrong, for how could she guess that 'twould affect him in any way to know you were engaged?"

"And she told him I was engaged! It isn't so. I ain't!" exclaimed Ada, while the angry tears dropped from her glittering eyes.

"What does that mean then?" asked Miss Marvin, laughingly, pointing at the ring on Ada's finger.

Her first impulse was to wrench it from her hand and cast it from her, but she remembered herself in time, and growing quite calm, as if to attribute her recent agitation to a different cause, she said: "I wish people would attend to their own affairs, and let mine alone. Suppose I am engaged—is that a reason why Mrs. Cameron should discuss the matter with strangers? But what else did she say? And where is the gentleman now?"

"Gone home," answered Miss Marvin, glancing mischievously at her companions. "He went the next morning, and she said he looked very much disturbed, either at your illness or your engagement—the former probably—and that is why I think it strange that he didn't stop to see you; though maybe he did."

"No, he didn't," *chimed in Miss Marvin's* sister, "for don't you know she said he went to the theater?"

All this time my interest in the unknown Georgian had been increasing, and at this last remark I forgot myself entirely, and started forward, exclaiming, "Yes, he was there; I saw him and spoke with him, too."

The next moment I sunk back upon the ottoman, abashed and mortified, while Ada gave me a withering glance, and said, scornfully, "You spoke to him! And, pray, what did you say?"

An explanation of what I said would, I knew, oblige me to confess the fainting fit, of which I was somewhat ashamed, and so I made no reply; nor was any expected, I think, for without waiting for my answer, Ada said to Miss Marvin, "Mrs. Cameron, of course, learned his name, even if she had to ask it outright?"

"Yes, she made inquiries of the clerk at the hotel, who wouldn't take the trouble of looking on the book, but said he believed it was Field, or something like that," returned Miss Marvin.

As if uncertainty were now made sure, Ada turned so white that in some alarm her young friends asked what they should do for her; but she refused their offers of aid, saying "it was only the heat of the room, and she should soon feel better."

"And is it the heat of the room which affects you, Miss Lee?" asked one of the girls, observing for the first time the extreme pallor of Anna's face.

"Only a headache," was her answer, as she pressed her hand upon her forehead.

She was fearfully pale, and I knew it was no common thing which had thus moved her, and when not long afterward the young ladies left us, I was glad, for I felt that both she and Ada needed to be alone. The moment they were gone Anna left the parlor, while I, frightened by the agonized expression of her face, soon followed her; but the door of our room was locked, and it was in vain I called on her to admit me, for she only answered in a voice choked with tears, "Go away, Rosa; I would rather be alone."

So I left her and returned to the parlor, where I found Ada weeping passionately, while my aunt, who had not been present during the conversation which had so affected her, was trying in vain to learn the cause of her grief.

"Nothing much," was all Ada would say, excepting that "she wanted to go home."

In the midst of our excitement Herbert came in. He had repented of his ungracious refusal to ride with Ada, and now the carriage stood at the door; but she refused, saying petulantly, when urged by my aunt to go, that "if she couldn't ride when she wanted to, she wouldn't ride at all."

"Where's Anna? She'll go, I know," said Herbert, glancing round the room, and adding in a low tone, which reached my ear only, "and I'd far rather she would."

When I explained to him that she had a headache, and did not wish to be disturbed, he exclaimed, "What ails all the girls to-day? Anything the matter with you, Rosa? If there isn't, put on your bonnet and I'll show you the city, for I am resolved upon riding with somebody."

As my aunt made no objection, I was soon ready and seated by the side of Herbert in the light vehicle, which he drove himself. I think he exerted himself to be agreeable, for I never saw him appear so well before, and in my heart I did not blame my poor sister for liking him, as I was sure she did, while at the same time I wondered how he could fancy Ada Montrose. As if divining my thoughts, he turned suddenly toward me and said: "Rosa, how do you like Ada?"

Without stopping to reflect, I replied promptly, "Not at all."

"Frankly spoken," said he; and then for several minutes he was silent, while I was trying to decide in my own mind whether or not he was offended, and I was about to ask him when he turned to me again, saying: "We are engaged—did you know it?"

I replied that I had inferred as much from the conversation which I had heard between her and Miss Marvin, saying further, for his manner emboldened me, that "I was surprised, for I did not think her such a one as he would fancy."

"Neither is she," said he, again relapsing into silence. At last, rousing up, he continued, "I must talk to somebody, and as you seem to be a sensible girl, I may as well make a clean breast, and tell you all about it. Ada came up here from Georgia last spring, and the moment mother saw her she picked her out for her future daughter-in-law. I don't know why it is, but mother has wanted me to get married ever since I began to shave. I believe she thinks it will make me steady; but I am steady enough now, for I haven't drunk a drop in almost a year. I should, though, if Ada Montrose was my wife. But that's nothing to the point. Mother saw and liked her. I saw her, and liked her well enough at first, for she is beautiful, you know, and every man is more or less attracted by that. They say, too, that she is wealthy, and though I would as soon marry a poor girl as a rich one, provided I liked her, I shall not deny but her money had its influence with me to a certain extent. And then, too, it was fun to get her away from the other young men who flocked around her, like bees round a honey jar. But, to make a long story short, we got engaged—heaven only knows how; but engaged we were, and then——" Here he paused, as if nearing a painful subject, but soon resuming the thread of his story, he continued: "And then I stopped writing to Anna, for I would not be dishonorable. Do you think she felt it?"

The question was so unexpected, that I was thrown quite off my guard, and replied: "Of course she did; who wouldn't feel mortified to have their letters unanswered?"

"'Twas wrong, I know," said he. "I ought to have been man enough to tell her how it was, and I did begin more than a dozen letters, but never finished them. Do you think Anna likes me now, or could like me, if I was not engaged, and she knew I'd never get drunk again?"

Could he have seen her when first she learned that his affections were given to another he would have been sufficiently answered; but he did not, and it was not for me, I thought, to enlighten him; so I replied evasively, after which he continued: "As soon as I was engaged to Ada, she began to exact so much attention from me, acting so silly, and appearing so ridiculous that I got sick of it, and now my daily study is how to rid myself of her; but I believe I've commenced right. Can I make a confidant of you, and feel sure you'll not betray me to any one, unless it is to Anna?"

I hardly knew how to answer, for if it was anything wrong which he meditated, I did not wish to be in the secret, and so I told him; but it made no difference, for he proceeded to say: "I shall never marry Ada Montrose, never; neither would it break her heart if I shouldn't, for she's more than half tired of me now."

I thought of the dark stranger, and felt that he was right, but I said nothing, and he went on: "Sometimes I thought I'd go up to Sunny Bank, tell Anna all about it, ask her to marry me, and so settle the matter at once; but then I did not know but she might have grown up raw, awkward, and disagreeable, so I devised a plan by which I could find out. Mother would burn her right hand off, I believe, to save me from a drunkard's grave, and when I wish to win her consent to any particular thing, all I have to do is to threaten her with the wine cup."

"Oh, Herbert! how can you?" I exclaimed, for I was inexpressibly shocked.

"It's a way I've got into," said he, laughing at my rueful face. "And when I suggested that Anna should spend the winter here, I hinted to the old lady that if she didn't consent, I'd go off with a party of young men on a hunting excursion. Of course she yielded at once, for she well knew that if I joined my former boon companions I should fall."

"And so we are indebted to you for our winter in Boston," said I, beginning to see things in a new light.

"Why, no, not wholly," he answered; "mother consented much easier than I supposed she would. The fact is, she's changed some since she was at Sunny Bank. She's joined the church, and though that in my estimation don't amount to much, of course, she has to do better, for it wouldn't answer for a professor to put on so many airs."

It was nearly dark when we reached home, and as the lamps were not yet lighted in the parlor, I went immediately to my room, where I found Anna lying upon a sofa, with her face buried in the cushions. I knew she was not asleep, though she would not answer me until I had thrice repeated her name. Then lifting up her head, she turned toward me a face as white as ashes, while she said, motioning to a little stool near her, "Sit down by me, Rosa; I must talk to some one, or my heart will break."

Taking the seat, I listened while she told me how much she had loved Herbert Langley—how she had struggled to overcome that love when she thought he had slighted her, and how, when she saw him daily in his own home, it had returned upon her with all its former strength, until there came to her the startling news that he was engaged to another. "I cannot stay here," said she. "I am going home. I have written to mother—see," and she pointed to a letter which lay upon the table, and which she bid me read. It was a strange, rambling thing, saying that "she should die if she stayed longer in Boston, and that she was coming back to Sunny Bank."

There was the sound of footsteps in the hall, and Herbert's voice was heard at the door, asking for admittance. He had often visited us in our room, and now, without consulting Anna's wishes, I bid him enter, going out myself and leaving them alone. What passed between them I never know, but the supper table waited long for Herbert, and was finally removed, my aunt thinking he had gone out, "to see Ada, perhaps," she said, and then she asked me how I liked her, telling me she was to be Herbert's wife, and that she hoped they would be married early in the spring.

I made her no direct reply, for I felt I was acting a double, nay, a treble part in being thus confided in by three; but I could not well help it, and I hoped, by betraying neither party, to atone in a measure for any deceit I might be practicing. After that night there was a great change in Anna, who became so lively and cheerful that nearly all observed it, while Herbert's attentions to her, both at home and abroad, were so marked as to arouse the jealousy of Ada, who, while she affected to scorn the idea of being supplanted by "that awkward Lee girl," as she called her, could not wholly conceal her anxiety lest "the Lee girl" should, after all, win from her her betrothed husband.

(To be continued.)

SOME POINTED QUESTIONS.

Put Yourself in the Other One's Place and Answer.

The great task of sound ethics is to stimulate the social imaginations. We must be continually prodding our sense of social consequence to keep it wide awake, says a writer in the Atlantic Magazine. We must be asking ourselves at each point of contact with the lives of others such pointed questions as these:

How would you like to be the tailor or washerwoman whose bill you have neglected to pay?

How would you like to be the customer to whom you are selling these adulterated or inferior goods?

How would you like to be the investor in this stock company which you are promoting with water?

How would you like to be the employer whose time and tools and material you are wasting at every chance you get to loaf and shirk and neglect the duties you are paid to perform?

How would you like to be the clerk or saleswoman in the store where you are reaping extra dividends by imposing harder conditions than the state of trade and the market compel you to adopt?

How would you like to be the stoker or weaver or mechanic on the wages you impose?

How would you like to be the business rival whom you deprive of his little all by using your greater wealth in temporary cut-throat competition?

Conscientious Official.

"There is nothing like the authority of even the lesser officials on the continent," said a tourist who had just returned from Europe. "In Germany the least clerkling in the employ of the government assumes the right to interfere with your smallest private affairs.

"When I was in Paris," he says, "I had a little joke with a friend of mine about an old felt hat I wore on our walking ours. A month or so after, when I was in a little town in Germany, it happened that my part of the joke was to send the hat to him. So I tied it up and took it to the postoffice, a small box of a place with one old German in attendance. He asked me what was in the package.

"'Merchandise,' I said.

"'What kind of merchandise?' he asked, and then put more and more questions, until I told him it was an old felt hat.

"'How much is it worth?'

"I thought this was part of the regulation, so I told him it was not worth anything.

"'And you are going to send it by mail?'

"'Yes.'

"'When it has no value?'

"'Yes. But it has a certain kind of value.'

"'How much?'

"'Nothing that I can estimate.'

"'Then it is not worth the postage, and you had better not send it.'

"'But I want to send it.'

"'It is folly, mein herr, and I cannot allow it.'

"So I had to go to an express office and send it that way. Now that is a paternal government for you."

Overtime.

Grumpp—Is there such a thing as a "pianists' union?"

Register—I never heard of one. Why?

Grumpp—I thought if there was one I'd like to call it to the attention of the young woman next door and get her to join. She works at her piano more than eight hours a day.—Philadelphia Press.

Snuff Using Is Increasing.

The snuff users of the United States have increased in number about 6 per cent a year for several years, taking the annual consumption of snuff as the basis of calculation. The aggregate weight of pinches of snuff taken last year was 18,000,000 pounds.

There Are Exceptions.

"It is said that all parsons' sons turn out to be worthless. Do you believe it?"

"Oh, dear, no! Some parsons have no sons, you know."—London King.

Automobiles and lynching parties travel at a break-neck pace.

Success is the only road on the map that leads to prosperity.

FOE OF BURDICK DIES.

A. R. Pennell, Co-Respondent in Buffalo Divorce Case, Is Killed.

Arthur R. Pennell of Buffalo, N. Y., who figured in the Edwin L. Burdick murder case as corespondent in the divorce suit brought by Burdick against his wife, was killed Tuesday night by dashing over a steep precipice in an automobile. His wife, who accompanied him, was fatally injured and died the following day.

In police and other circles interested in the Burdick case it is believed that Pennell deliberately committed suicide and intended to kill both his wife and himself because he had been suspected of knowing who murdered Burdick.

Pennell and his wife at about 6 o'clock were speeding in the automobile along Kensington avenue when they neared an old stone quarry that is close to the street. The quarry is about thirty feet deep and has a bottom of loose, jagged stone.

The machine was running at remarkably fast speed and when near the quarry suddenly swerved from the road and dashed over the precipice, hurling Pennell to instant death on the rocks below and inflicting mortal wounds on Mrs. Pennell.

Mr. Pennell carried $200,000 insurance on his life, all of which, it is said, was made over to his wife, who clung to him through all his troubles, forgave him time and again for his alleged indiscretions with Mrs. Burdick and other women, and had promised, even after his name had been dragged through the scandalous mire of the Burdick investigation, to stick to him.

The devotion of Mrs. Pennell was the subject of much comment. She is a member of a well-known Buffalo family, and recently came into possession of $150,000. Mr. Pennell was a lawyer, but had a small practice, to which he paid little attention.

FARMERS HOLD MUCH GRAIN.

Federal Report Gives Amounts in Hands of Growers March 1.

The March report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands March 1 was about 104,000,000 bushels, or 24.5 per cent of last year's crop, as compared with 23.2 per cent of the crop of 1901 on hand March 1, 1902, and 24.5 per cent of the crop of 1900 on hand March 1, 1901.

The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at about 1,050,000,000 bushels, or 41.6 per cent of last year's crop, against 20.2 per cent of the crop of 1901 on hand March 1, 1902, and 30.9 per cent of the crop on hand March 1, 1901.

Of oats there are reported to be about 365,000,000 bushels, or 30.9 per cent of last year's crop, still in farmers' hands, as compared with 30.6 per cent of the crop of 1901 on hand March 1, 1902, and 30.2 per cent of the crop of 1900 on hand March 1, 1901.

The following table shows the percentages of last year's crops of wheat, corn and oats in farmers' hands March 1 for each of the principal grain producing States:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
New York	27	29	47
Pennsylvania	33	41	48
Texas	11	12	12
Ohio	31	40	35
Michigan	26	29	36
Indiana	24	28	30
Illinois	21	46	36
Wisconsin	37	30	42
Minnesota	29	30	39
Iowa	28	36	35
Missouri	26	52	41
Kansas	23	42	40
Nebraska	34	51	40
South Dakota	27	24	45
North Dakota	18	23	49
California	7	11	10
United States	24.5	41.6	30.9



Shoe factory employes are organizing at Milwaukee.

Toronto, Canada, concrete pavers are organizing a union.

Retail clerks of Chippewa Falls, Wis., have organized.

Indianapolis clerks won their 6 o'clock closing demand.

San Francisco's united railroads have recognized the union.

Retail clerks have formed an organization at Aberdeen, S. D.

Ice wagon drivers at Kansas City, Mo., have formed a union.

Rope factories in Cuba pay from $95,000 to $100,000 a year in wages.

A union of stationary firemen has been organized at Albany, N. Y.

Chicago plumbers demand $5.50 for an eight-hour day, beginning May 1.

Union carpenters on strike at Worcester, Mass., have returned to work.

In the ranks of labor there are 158 women employed as "boatmen" and sailors.

Reports from Tacoma, Wash., indicate an unusually large number of unemployed.

At Portland, Ore., the strike of marine engineers on river boats is practically at an end.

There will be no more Sunday work in the shops of the Southern Railway at Sheffield, Ala.

Union machinists at San Francisco, Cal., are agitating a movement for a nine-hour day.

At Topeka, Kan., all the painters of the Santa Fe have been granted an increase in wages.

British pottery works employ 70,000 work people, of whom about 25,000 are women and children.

The Kingston and Pembroke (Canada) railway trainmen have been refused an increase in wages.

The official report of the labor bureau of New York says that the trade unions of the State increased 20 per cent in membership the last six months of 1902.

Pittsburg has about 80,000 skilled workmen in the building trades, and advances will only be asked on May 1 in cases where a just rate was not conceded last year.

Scotch miners in the Fife and Kinross districts have resolved that no general strike be entered upon without a ballot of the entire body. A similar rule is in force in many of the larger English unions.



ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

News reached the United States that Tunis pirates demanded thirty-six gun frigate as payment for not molesting American merchant ships.

The King of Spain's proclamation transferring Louisiana to France was made public in the United States.

The Spanish governor of Louisiana was advised by the French agent at Washington that the Mississippi should be opened to American commerce, since France had bought the territory.

The Philadelphia newspapers offered for sale "A blacksmith—prime worker—and his wife."

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The Republicans announced they would nominate their candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States by congressional caucus instead of by the new-fangled convention.

Gov. Troup of Georgia and his militia threatened to attack United States troops if they were sent to protect the Indians in that State.

News that the Turks had been defeated by Greek revolters reached New York, and collections were taken up to aid the rebellion.

The packet ship New York reached New York City from Liverpool in the "extraordinarily short passage" of thirty-seven days.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Presidential booms were started for Senator Cass of Michigan and Secretary of State Marcy, who had just been appointed by President Pierce.

New York newspapers condemned as undemocratic and dangerous the growing custom of putting coachmen in liveries.

James Buchanan was selected for United States minister to England.

Cleveland, Ohio, newspapers announced that John Sherman, a "bright young attorney from Mansfield," had opened a law office in that city with Thomas H. Hay, a real estate agent.

Secretary of State Marcy announced that no free soil advocate need hope for office under President Pierce.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Bread was sold at 25c a half pound loaf at Charleston, S. C., and the bakers were accused of committing "an enormous sin in the eyes of God"; the price of gold reached $3.50 at Richmond.

President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling on all enlisted or drafted soldiers absent from their regiments without leave to escape punishment by returning before April 1.

Gen. Stoughton, 21 years old, and the youngest brigadier in the Union army, was captured with his officers by Mosely's raiders at Fairfax Court House, Va.

Chicago machinists and blacksmiths demanded 20 per cent more wages because the price of living had risen from 50 to 300 per cent in the last eighteen months.

Frederick Douglass issued an appeal to the negroes to take up arms for the Union.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

The Secretary of the Treasury was urged by western and southern Congressmen to issue the remaining $44,000,000 greenback reserve.

A citizens' mass meeting was held at Philadelphia to urge freedom for Cuba.

The Rev. Clark G. Howland of Kalamazoo, Mich., quoted the price of State legislation at $25 in Florida and South Carolina and $2,000 to $7,000 in Kansas.

Iron rails were said to have been proved a failure by numerous railroad wrecks and steel was urged as a substitute in spite of its "enormous cost."

Schuyler Colfax, retiring Vice-President of the United States, was welcomed home by South Bend, Ind., citizens, and a new kind of two-seated reversible buggy was named in his honor.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

An attempt to assassinate James G. Blaine while he was riding with Congressman William McKinley from the capitol to the Ebbitt House was reported by the Washington newspapers, but denied by Mr. Blaine.

Prof. Wiggins' terrible blizzard and cyclone failed to sweep the United States, as he had predicted, and only a rainstorm materialized.

A petition for coeducation at Columbia College was rejected by a committee headed by the Rev. Morgan Dix, because education with men would "unfit women for their proper sphere."

TEN YEARS AGO.

President Grover Cleveland was formally invited to open the Chicago world's fair.

A $4,500,000 fire occurred at Boston, destroying the famous United States Hotel and other business property.

The Panama canal trial at Paris disclosed that 105,000,000 francs was spent by its promoters for French newspaper puffs.

The first battle between President Grover Cleveland and the free silver advocates was fought in the Senate, and it was reported the latter had won and would control the finance committee.

The United States Treasury gold reserve fell to $10,000,000 on exports of $2,800,000 from New York, and President Cleveland was declared ready to issue bonds; call money was quoted at 8 per cent.

HOUSEWIVES HEADACHES



You don't know why you suffer from headache and you are apt to believe you have some dire female trouble, but its dollars to doughnuts that you are wrong. Women are prone to put off the duties of Nature to attend to the duties of the home and when they do get time to go, the feeling has passed.

Constipation results and then the awful racking headache. Take a spoonful of

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

every night before going to bed. Keep it up for a few weeks.

A. F. Klopf, of Troy, Ohio, miller at Hayner's Distillery, writes under date of June 10, 1901: "My wife and self suffered off and on for three or four years with Constipation and Sick Headache, and we received almost instant relief by taking Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. The use of several bottles restored our digestive organs to normal condition, and although we are free from any gastric trouble, we do not consider being without a bottle for a minute."

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To Avoid a Strain.

"Feeling blue, are you, Mr. Light wayte," said Miss Jimplecute, sympathetically. "You ought to do something to occupy your mind."

"I don't mean," she added, after a moment, "that you ought to work very hard at anything."—Somerville Journal.

That's What It Would.

If all the trees were cherry trees,
And all parents were unwise
Enough to present hatchets to
Each boy of George's size,
It would be tough on people who
Are fond of cherry pies.

All Tired Out.



The weary, worn out, all-tired feelings come to everybody who taxes the Kidneys.

When the Kidneys are over-worked they fail to perform the duties nature has provided for them to do.

When the Kidneys fail dangerous diseases quickly follow. Urinary disorders, diabetes, dropsy, rheumatism, Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney and bladder ills. Read the following case:

Veteran Joshua Heller of 700 South Walnut street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899 after getting Doan's Kidney Pills at Cunningham Bros.' drug store in Champaign and taking a course of the treatment I told the readers of this paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which has elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of an attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically endorse the preparation to-day as I did over two years ago."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Heller will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Medical advice free. Strictly confidential. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

THE SENATE IN EXTRA SESSION

At the opening of the session of the Senate Wednesday Mr. Frye, the president pro tempore, called the attention of Senators to the fact that under a strict interpretation of the rules only such business as properly belongs to the matters under consideration in executive session should be presented at this extra session of the Senate. Mr. Allison offered a resolution authorizing the committee on rules to re-examine the rules of the Senate with a view to limiting debate. The resolution was referred. Mr. Hoar explained the need of a manual of parliamentary law, and said he would at a later day introduce a resolution directing the committee on rules also to consider this question. The Senate, then, on motion of Mr. Cullom, at 12:10 o'clock, went into executive session, and after an address by Mr. Morgan adjourned at 3:45 o'clock.

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The open session of the Senate Thursday lasted five minutes. Mr. Kean (N. J.) reported back favorably from the committee on contingent expenses the resolution introduced the previous day by Senator Allison to authorize the committee on rules to secure the recess for the purpose of examining the rules and it was adopted. In this connection Mr. Platt (Conn.) gave notice of a modification of the rules which he proposed by which the Senate at any time by a three-fifths vote in the Senate could make an order fixing the time at which a vote should be taken upon any pending question and fixing the limit of time any Senator could occupy in debate pending such final vote. This proposition for cloture was in the form of a resolution. It was ordered to lie on the table. The Senate agreed to a resolution offered by Mr. Hoar directing the committee on printing to ascertain and report the cost for each session of the last four Congresses of all documents other than executive or legislative documents printed by order of the Senate or by the request of individual Senators. Mr. Teller introduced the following resolution, which was allowed to lie on the table: "Resolved, That the judiciary committee be directed to report to the Senate whether the President by and with the advice of the Senate can, negotiate treaties with foreign governments by which the duties levied by Congress on importations can be changed or abrogated." On motion of Mr. Cullom at 12:05 p. m. the Senate went into executive session

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Ten minutes after convening Friday the Senate, on motion of Mr. Cullom, went into executive session. Senator Morgan entered on a discussion of Attorney General Knox's opinion as to the validity of the title to the Panama Canal property which can be given by the new Panama Canal Company. This opinion he attacked as defective in some points, and especially in its failure to deal with the jurisdiction of the French courts, which have passed upon the canal company's title. He asserted that the decree of the French court authorizing the sale to the United States was void, because an invasion of the rights of Colombia. He also contended with French legislation attempting to validate the acts of the French courts was as clearly without authority as the documents of the court. He declared that "if Colombia has become or shall become a party consenting to all these proceedings, or if she is not such a party, she is bound for every bond issued by the old Panama Canal Company for all the other debts of that company contracted for material furnished or work done for the canal." The Panama Canal Company, he said, secured an extension of its concession in 1900 for the purpose of unloading the enterprise on the United States. "This company," he said, "bought from the President of Colombia for 5,000,000 francs a prolongation of the extension for six years from the 21st of October, 1904. This proposed agreement was laid before the Congress of Colombia, and was rejected. The constitution and laws of Colombia required that such contracts should be confirmed by Congress, but the President of Colombia, in violation of both the laws and the constitution, signed the contract and received the $1,000,000 in gold from the new Panama Canal Company. The House of Representatives thereupon voted that the office of President of Colombia was vacant and dissolved."

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Immediately after the Senate convened Saturday an executive session was ordered, and Senator Spooner began his speech in support of the Panama Canal treaty, answering Senator Morgan. When he had finished several amendments were offered, and then at 5:40 p. m. adjournment until Monday was voted.

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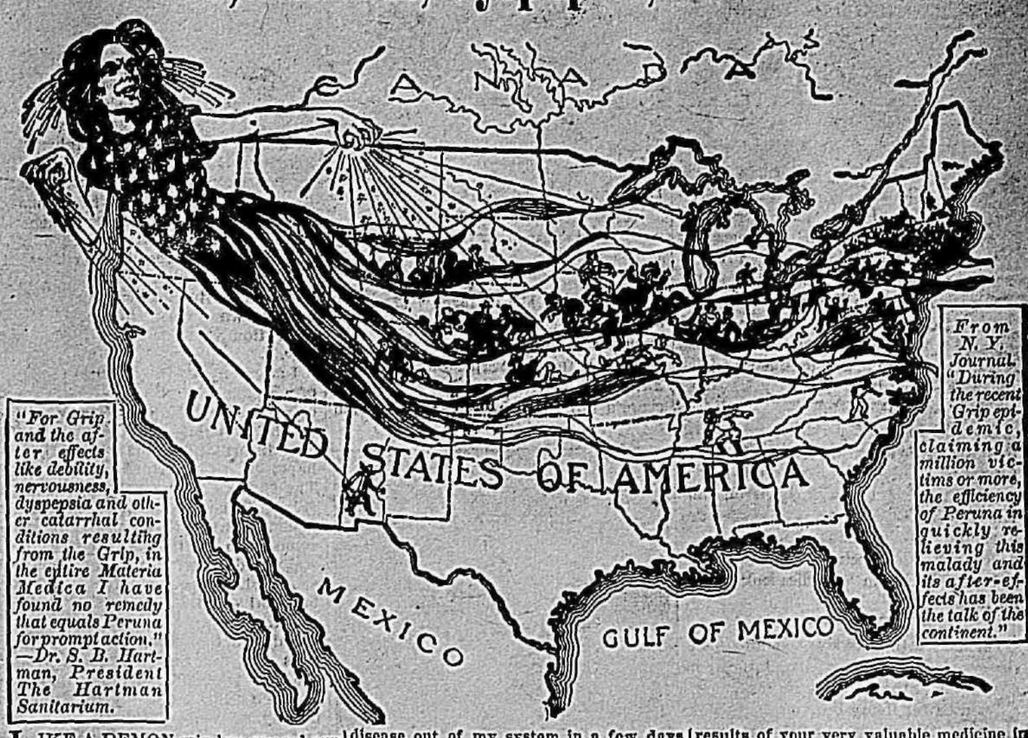
The Senate spent six hours in executive session Monday in its effort to pass on the amendments to the Panama Canal treaty in preparation for the final vote on the treaty Tuesday. The greater part of the day was devoted to debate on the matter of insuring American defense of the canal, the Democrats contending that the United States should be given the initiative in that respect, and the Republicans urging that the interests of this country are sufficiently safeguarded by the terms of the treaty as it stands. A substitute for the provision of the treaty placing the defense of the canal primarily in the hands of the governments of Colombia resulted in a test vote. The Democrats cast a solid vote in support of the amendment, the Republicans voting at solidly against it. The vote was 24 for the amendment to 46 against it. During the day Senator Morgan offered a number of his amendments, but none of them received more than ten or twelve votes. Levi Ankeny, the new Senator from Washington, was sworn in.

Told in a Few Lines.

The Seamen's Union of Germany has established a pay office at Hoboken, N. J., for the convenience of its members in the German steamers sailing from New York to European and South American ports.

Seventeen sugar-laden vessels arrived at San Francisco from Hawaii during February, the total receipts for the month being 51,848,000 pounds. The total receipts at the port for the first two months of the year foot up 97,365,000 pounds, against 77,170,500 pounds for the same period last year.

The Grip Leaves Thousands in Its Path
Weak, Nervous, Dyspeptic, Catarrh Wrecks.



"For Grip and the after effects like debility, nervousness, dyspepsia and other catarrhal conditions resulting from the Grip, in the entire Materia Medica I have found no remedy that equals Peruna for prompt action."—Dr. S. B. Hartman, President The Hartman Sanitarium.

From N. Y. Journal. "During the recent Grip epidemic, claiming a million victims or more, the efficiency of Peruna in quickly relieving this malady and its after-effects has been the talk of the continent."

LIKE A DEMON grip has crossed our country, leaving behind scores of physical wrecks.

Victims of catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the lungs, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the kidneys, catarrh of the pelvic organs, are to be counted by hundreds of thousands. Grip is epidemic catarrh, and sows the seeds of chronic catarrh within the system.

This is so true that few grip sufferers are able to make a complete recovery until they have used Peruna.

Never in the history of medicine has a remedy received such unqualified and universal eulogies as Peruna.

A New York Alderman's Experience.

Hon. Joseph A. Flinn, alderman Fifth District, writes from 104 Christopher street, New York City, as follows:

"When a pestilence overtakes our people we take precaution as a nation to preserve the citizens against the dread disease.

"La grippe has entered thousands of our homes this fall, and I noticed that the people who used Peruna were quickly restored, while those who depended on doctor's prescriptions, spent weeks in recovering, leaving them weak and emaciated.

"I had a slight attack of la grippe and at once took Peruna, which drove the disease out of my system in a few days and did not hinder me from pursuing my daily work.

"I should like to see our Board of Health give it official recognition and have it used generally among our poor sick people in Greater New York."—Joseph A. Flinn.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barber's Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over. I suffered with a severe backache, indigestion and numerous ills, so I could neither eat nor sleep, and I thought I would give up my work, which I could not afford to do.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. I used it faithfully and felt a marked improvement. During the next two months I took five bottles, and then felt splendid. Now my head is clear, my nerves steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

Mr. O. H. Perry, Atchison, Kansas, writes:

"Again, after repeated trials of your medicines, Peruna and Manalin, I give this as my expression of the wonderful results of your very valuable medicine in its effects in my case after repeated trials.

"First, it cured me of chronic bronchitis of fifteen years' standing by using two bottles of Peruna in January, 1894, and no return of it.

"After I was cured of bronchitis I had la grippe every winter for several winters. But, through the use of Peruna, it got gradually weaker in its severity, until it dwindled down to a mere stupor for two or three days. Now the stupor does not trouble me any more."—O. H. Perry.

A Congressman's Experience.

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."

Very respectfully,
George H. White.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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A new monthly paper with many attractive features for farmers seeking new and profitable fields. Write for a sample copy; it will interest you. Write too for "Texas"—a 144-page book about the Lone Star State. Address "KATY," 302 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

New Jersey has ranked sixth in manufactured products for the past forty years.

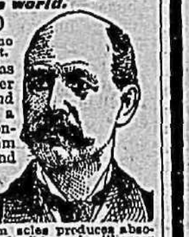
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50
UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$25,000 REWARD
will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.



Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for $3.50 and $3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $4 and $5.00.

The Douglas secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces absolutely pure leather; more flexible and will wear longer than any other tannage in the world.

The sales have more than doubled the past four years, which proves its superiority. Why not give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial and save money.

Notice Increase in Business: 1899 Sales: $2,203,815,21 1902 Sales: $5,024,340,00
A gain of $2,820,450.79 in Four Years.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth $6.00 Compared with Other Makes.
The best Imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets.

Caution: The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom.
Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE **KEMP'S BALSAM** THE BEST COUGH CURE.

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

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JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. La Crosse, Wis.

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Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
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Thousands of the world's best people have found instant relief and speedy cure by the use of Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap in the most torturing and disfiguring of ITCHING, BURNING, and SCALY HUMOURS, ECZEMAS, RASHES, ITCHINGS and INFLAMMATIONS.

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To those who have suffered long and hopelessly from Humours of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, and who have lost faith in doctors, medicines, and all things human, Cuticura Remedies appeal with a force hardly to be realized. Every hope, every expectation awakened by them has been more than fulfilled. More great cures of Simple, Scrofulous, and Hereditary Humours are daily made by them than by all other Blood and Skin Remedies combined, a single set being often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases when all else fails.

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THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

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THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

The propositions to hold the national conventians of the two leading political parties in St. Louis next year will be endorsed by would-be delegates because of the opportunity it will afford for a combination of business and pleasure. But St. Louis is not far from Chicago, and it might be wise to keep the delegates from the allurements of the big show until the serious work of starting the next presidential campaign has been done.

A negro in Mississippi, who has just been discharged by President Roosevelt from a federal office, has established a newspaper with at least thirty circulation. His editorials without reading between the lines, indicate that the fate of the country depends upon the election of another man in 1904. Things in his office look shaky for Roosevelt.

For the fourth successive time the democracy of Chicago Monday afternoon in convention at the North Side Turner hall, selected Carter Henry Harrison as its mayoralty candidate. This is the ninth time that a Carter H. Harrison has received this honor.

Free trade with Porto Rico has resulted in increasing American exports to the island from $2,000,000 to $12,000,000 in five years. Imports from Porto Rico have increased from a little less than $2,000,000 to $9,634,000.

Senator Arthur Pue Gorman is again the democratic leader in the United States Senate. That his leadership will be directed to his own interest no one knowing him doubts.

The President expects to go west on the 26 day of March. He will be accompanied by Secrary Root and possibly other members of the Cabinet.

The Ex-Queen of Hiwaii and Secretary Cortelyou are now in a position to sympathize with each other over the stinginess of Congress.

The people of New York are still waiting with interest for the first appearance of Dr. Parkhurst's ideal newspaper.

Senator Hanna may yet have to accept the second place on the presidential ticket. Mr. Roosevelt did not want it.

Secretary Cortelyou has already made a lunge at monopolp. He has sent a man to Japan to import breeding terrapin.

It is not believed that the special session of the Senate will greatly exceed two weeks in duration.

It looks as if Arthur Pue Gorman's return to the Senate meant a total eclipse of William Jennings Bryan.

General Miles is preparing to give his enemies another opening. He is about to write a book.

Senator Hanna says both treaties will be ratified.

PREDICAMENT OF A BRIDE.

Incident of the Durbar That Will Not Be Told Officially.

Here is a story told by a globe trotter anent the recent Durbar pageant. It refers to an incident in which the bride of a certain Lieutenant Governor figures. She had not been in India long, and one day expressed a desire to try a ride on an elephant. At once a towering animal was procured and a specially convenient howdah placed on its back. This animal had had a long experience of conveying people on its back, and had been trained to assist them to mount with its trunk. Naturally the young woman was not aware of this trick, and when she stationed herself close to the animal's head while one of the group of officers standing round made preparations for the inevitable "snap-shot," she deemed herself quite safe. At length the camera was quite ready, and the operator was just pressing the button, when there was a shriek from the fair one as she soared skyward, directed in turn to all points of the compass, with the elephant's trunk firmly wrapped around her waist.

Extravagant bids were made by those present for the plate of the photograph, but the owner was a prudent young man, and took it to the embarrassed one, showed it to her, casually mentioned that promotion was not coming his way so fast as he could desire and then handed the negative to her to destroy. This she did, and the young officer's surprise he found himself attached to the staff of the Lieutenant Governor very shortly afterward.

Seven Generations of Owners.

Charles M. Bidwell, who died in East Hartford, Conn., at the age of seventy-three years and five months, owned the old homestead which had been in the possession of his family for seven generations, ever since 1666.

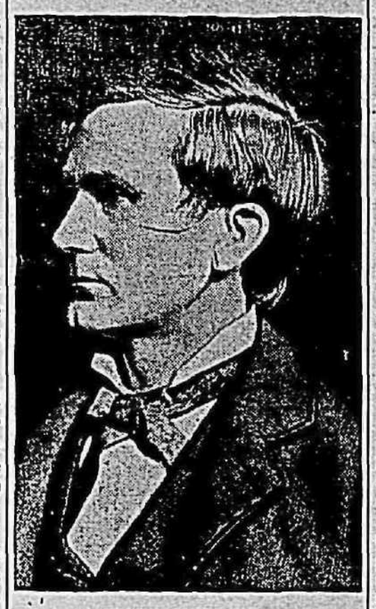
CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Former Speaker Sherman to Lead the Forces in Support of the Measure.

MANY PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Bill Not Likely To Be Recognizable by Its Originators When House Is Through with It.

Springfield, Ills., March 17.—Civil service reform, as embodied in the measure prepared by the commission appointed for the purpose by Governor Yates and generally known as the Governor's bill, will occupy the attention



LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN.

of the house tomorrow morning. Indications are that the session will prove of extraordinary interest.

The spectacle of former Speaker Sherman leading the forces in support of the measure submitted by his deadly political enemy; the total disregard of party lines and factional differences alike in its discussion and the general interest attaching to every movement along the line of civil service are some of the reasons why the attention of the entire state is directed toward the house of representatives at this time. While the final fate of the measure cannot be forecasted with any degree of certainty, indications are that the bill will not be killed on the floor of the house unless upon its passage. An attempt to strike out the enacting clause was defeated last week by an overwhelming vote and there appears to be a strong sentiment among the members that all should go on record on the matter.

May Not Be Recognizable.

It is likely, however, that after the house gets through with the bill tomorrow it will not be recognizable by its originators. From fifty to seventy-five amendments to the original draft have been proposed and, while it is not probable that anything like this number will be offered, it is reasonably certain that a large number of changes will be offered and that more or less of them will be accepted.

Whether or not Governor Yates or former Speaker Sherman or any other of the leaders in support of the measure really desire its passage is a matter of much discussion. Aside from his desire for the general welfare of the commonwealth every politician has his personal interests to consider. While the passage of the bill would take care of many of Governor Yates' relatives and friends for years to come, it would undoubtedly detract from the strength of his political organization and might jeopardize his chances for a renomination.

The governor's views upon the subject were pointedly expressed in answer to an inquiry from a member of the house who desired to know if the executive desired the passage of the bill. "I want what the Republican party wants," responded the governor. "And if the party does not want civil service it should pass fewer resolutions upon the subject."

Sherman's Speech on the Floor.

Judge Sherman's sentiments must be taken from his speech upon the subject on the floor of the house. He declared the present system is a relic of barbarism. Referring to the action of the Republican state convention in endorsing civil service he declared that the question had gone too far and the members of the house could not sit in their seats and hamper and cripple the bill and then go before the people with clean hands. Attacking no one, he confined his denunciations to the system which he declared is responsible for the evils his party and the people of the state have endured. For the scrub women and men of small salary he pleaded that they might enjoy their meagre earnings without paying toll to rapacious politicians who would use the money thus wrung from them to maintain themselves in power.

Another matter of special interest come before the house tomorrow is the consideration of the resolutions adopted by the committee on appropriations in reference to the state architect. The resolutions in question direct the state architect to immediately prepare, without expense to the state, plans and specifications of the buildings of certain institutions for which appropriations are asked.

Office of the State Architect.

Much criticism has been indulged in relative to the manner in which the office of state architect has been conducted. It is said that in addition to his annual salary of $5,000 the state architect has drawn something over $15,000 from the state upon vouchers issued at the instance of the state board of charities. The right of the charity board to adopt resolutions creating expenditures of this sort is in question and the agitation has developed into a strong sentiment for the abolishment of the office of state architect. The resolution referred to was reported out from the appropriations committee last Friday but, as no quorum was present in the house, consideration was postponed until tomorrow.

I stepped into the office of the board of pardons last week with a view of obtaining some information in regard to the workings of the parole law. The information obtained will, perhaps, be of interest to the public. The statistics given here are made up from the records of the prison at Joliet, because the men sent there come from all the large cities of the state and, therefore, it better represents what is commonly called the habitual criminal class than does the Chester prison.

I desire to submit some comparisons and for that purpose will take the last year the definite law was in force and compare it with the last fiscal year under the parole law. The last year the definite sentence law was in force there were 1,077 men confined in Joliet prison, while the last year the parole law was in force the number had been reduced to 1,227.

Habitual Criminals Received.

The last year the definite sentence law was in force habitual criminals were received as follows: 113 for the second term, 36 for the third term, 13 for the fourth term, 5 for the fifth term. The last year of the parole law prisoners were sent as follows: 50 for the second term, 7 for the third term, 2 for the fourth term. Under the definite sentence law prisoners served an average of one year, seven months, eleven days. Under the parole law they served an average of two years, one month, twenty-five days inside the prison walls and were then required to serve one year on parole.

It will be noticed that there is a very great increase in the time prisoners are confined under the parole law. At first this will seem to oppose the theory of the parole law as a reformatory measure. But investigation develops the fact that this increase in average time served under the parole law arises from the ability of the board of pardons to retain behind the walls the men who persist in committing crime. Under the old law, the habitual criminal could always get plenty of help from men of like character on the outside and could always employ a good attorney to defend or to compromise with the state's attorney on a short sentence; whereas the poor fellow who had committed his first crime while in a state of intoxication or driven by necessity to do so, had no one to help him and would generally get a much longer sentence than the person who had served two or three terms in prison.

Condition Is Reversed.

Now this condition of affairs is directly reversed and it is the prisoner who has persisted in committing crime that gets the longer term in prison, while the prisoner who is serving his first term is shown clemency unless the case is a very bad one, such as the midnight robbery of a dwelling house when the prisoner is armed, an outrage upon a child or something of that sort.

The decrease in the number of prisoners is attributed, by those who are familiar with the prison and the character of the men sent there, to the operation of the parole law, almost entirely, because the habitual criminal understands that he will be severely punished and that he can make no compromise by which he will get a short sentence and, therefore, he will keep away from the state so long as the parole law is in effect. While the parole law was enacted strictly as a reformatory measure, and while it has been a great success in that regard, to as great an extent as its framers anticipated, still it is equally as useful in enabling the board to keep behind the bars the habitual criminal. It not infrequently happens that when the board begins to examine a case the members find that the trial judge and the state's attorney, as well as other officers, have recommended the release of the man at the end of one year. This recommendation had been based upon the declaration of the man that he had never before committed any crime and that he was led into it by intoxication or for some other excuse, but when the board fully investigates his case, they find that he has served one or more terms in prison and belongs really to the habitual class.

Release of Prisoners.

As an evidence of the manner in which the old law was enforced it might be well to call attention to the fact that during the last year it was in operation 670 men were released from prison by virtue of the expiration of their sentence, while during the last year under the parole law only 361 prisoners were released, and these latter were kept under the control of the board on the outside for one year, and if any of them committed crime he could be returned without trial; whereas the 670 went out as free men and if they committed a new crime had to be again tried and convicted.

S. LEIGH CALL.

"Just as It Used to Be."

I wish I were a boy again,
That age were but a dream,
That things would change from what they are
To what they used to seem;
That I were but a little boy;
And from my mother's knee
Could find that dear old fairyland,
Just as it used to be.

If wishes only were a horse,
How fast away I'd ride
Across the plains of yesterday,
Bold comrades by my side;
Once more I'd rescue captive maids;
Ah! doughty deeds you'd see,
If I were but a hero bold,
Just as I used to be.

With bean-stalk Jack I'd sally forth
To giants kill galore;
In seven-leagued boots I'd stride away
To that enchanted shore
Where ogres dwell, in castles huge,
And mermaids swarm the sea;
Oh, how I'd love to find them all
Just as they used to be.

My little boy says I'm all wrong—
That nothing's changed at all,
That he can show me ogres fierce,
And giants more than tall;
Then, clasping his dear hand in mine,
He leads me forth to see—
Years drop as leaves; I'm young again,
Just as I used to be.

—Frederick Mitchell Munroe in Town and Country.

REVENGE AS A FINE ART.

How Natives of India Get Even With Their Enemies.

Senator Tillman, at the end of the first part of his anti-trust speech in the senate on Jan. 14 told to a number of reporters an odd travelers' yarn.

"Speaking of queer revenges," he said—he had been discussing the ways in which the people might get even with the trusts—"I remember how, according to a friend of mine, the natives of certain villages in India treat their enemies. They get a few handfuls of rice, and sprinkle it on the roofs of the people they hate. Then what do you think happens? Why, the monkeys come flocking down from all the trees onto the roof after the rice. They eat all there is on the surface and then to get at the stray grains that have lodged in the crannies they begin to pull the shingles off. Wherever there is a grain to be seen far down in some crack or other they pull the roof up to get at it, and finally—lo! and behold!—there is no roof left—the monkeys have torn it all away. Then the man who spread the rice laughs subtly, for he has had his revenge, and yet no one knows, and he cannot be punished."

What Did She Mean?

The Rev. Harry P. Dewey of Brooklyn tells the story of a friend of his who once attended a meeting where a Presbyterian minister preached only ten minutes—a most unusual thing for a Presbyterian minister to do.

RUTS!

The walking sick, what a crowd of them there are: Persons who are thin and weak but not sick enough to go to bed.

"Chronic cases" that's what the doctors call them, which in common English means—long sickness.

To stop the continued loss of flesh they need Scott's Emulsion. For the feeling of weakness they need Scott's Emulsion.

It makes new flesh and gives new life to the weak system.

Scott's Emulsion gets thin and weak persons out of the rut. It makes new, rich blood, strengthens the nerves and gives appetite for ordinary food.

Scott's Emulsion can be taken as long as sickness lasts and do good all the time.

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A sallow complexion, dizziness, biliousness and a coated tongue are common indications of liver and kidney diseases. Stomach and bowel troubles, severe as they are, give immediate warning by pain, but liver and kidney troubles, though less painful at the start, are much harder to cure. Thedford's Black-Draught never fails to benefit diseased liver and weakened kidneys. It stirs up the torpid liver to throw off the germs of fever and ague. It is a certain preventive of cholera and Bright's disease of the kidneys. With kidneys reinforced by Thedford's Black-Draught thousands of persons have dwelt immune in the midst of yellow fever. Many families live in perfect health and have no other doctor than Thedford's Black-Draught. It is always on hand for use in an emergency and saves many expensive calls of a doctor.

Mullins, S. C., March 10, 1901. I have used Thedford's Black-Draught for three years and I have not had to go to a doctor since I have been taking it. It is the best medicine for me that is on the market for liver and kidney troubles and dyspepsia and other complaints. Rev. A. G. LEWIS.

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Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
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Apples With Photographs.

Apples upon the surface of which are perfectly reproduced the photographs of the emperor and empress of Russia and the president of the French republic have been shown in France.

AGENTS WANTED

OUT THEY GO to organize and sell our North Dakota land on commission **$5** to **$12** per acre. Best kind of a seller. Safe, substantial. **Wm. H. Brown & Co.**, Mandan, N. D., and 131 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Mention this paper when you write

HAD A YELL COMING.

Quiet Guest at a Smoker Introduced an Innovation.

There was a smoker given a few evenings ago by a man whose name is familiar to every New Yorker. He had invited only a few of his most intimate friends, and everybody knew everybody else. Only one man did not seem thoroughly at home. He was a quiet, unassuming sort of chap, and as the convivial company began to recall other good times they had had together he withdrew to the depths of a leather arm chair in a far-off corner and seemed to feel out of place.

The group about the table became more and more reminiscent, and soon began to talk of college days. This seemed to make the little man draw into himself more than ever and he began to frown. Finally three men at one end of the tabled clinked glasses and yelled in unison:

"Rah! rah! rah! Tiger! Sis—boom—ah! Princeton.!"

Immediately a little group formed opposite; there was a hurried filling of glasses and then the windows rattled to the tune of:

"Rah! rah! rah! Penn-syl-van-i-ah!"

Ten seconds later there came from another group a strenuous:

"Rah! rah! rah Rah! rah! rah! Rah! rah! rah! Yale!"

The little man in the leather chair sat up and looked disgusted. He was about to sink back again, thinking the noise was at an end, when two men joined in another college yell.

This was too much for the little man. He rose to his full height, stood up on his chair, waived his hands wildly above his head and shouted:

"Rah! rah! rah! Rah! rah! rah! Elmira Reformatory! Rah! rah! rah." —New York Press.

HOW TO CONTROL CHILDREN.

Steady, Gentle Firmness Is the First Requisite.

Bursts of passion in a little child must be met by steady, gentle firmness on the mother's side. Loud outcries should be hushed not by angry words, but by a grave quietness of voice and speech, which helps to repress them by mere force of contrast.

Passionate gestures, such as blows, kicks and drumming with the heels upon the floor, should be prevented by physical force if necessary. Above all, the thing coveted, if it causes the child to fly into a rage as the readiest means of obtaining it, should never be granted. As the child grows older and can be reasoned with, he or she should be taught to avoid the beginnings of wrath, to struggle against irritability, and not to give way to it in words when it rises in the mind, says the Washington Star.

Quick-tempered children often have generous, lovable natures, easily influenced for good. A wish to please another and to do what is right for its own sake may be made strong enough to close the lips against the torrent of angry words that rushes to them, and so helps them to victory. Each effort at self-conquest makes the next one easier.

Foxy Jim!

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Langan of Atchison play cribbage every night to see who will get up and build the fire in the morning. During the few months they have been married Mr. Langan has never lost a game. His wife knows he cheats, but she can't catch him.—Atchison Globe.

Nothing has ever equalled it. Nothing can ever surpass it.

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A Perfect Cure: For All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles free.

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA.

Jas. Atwell is having his house remodeled.

Chester Allen, of Chicag, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Miss Nettie King is again at home after a long stay at Ivanhoe.

Plasterers are at work at John Nader's. They have finished the work at H. Potters.

Arthur Thayer who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is much better. Dr. Jamieson is in attendance.

John Cribb was called home last week by the serious illness of his father, but Mr. Cribb is now much better.

Chas. Farirman and daughter Miss Addie Fairman were out last Saturday to look after things on the Fairman property.

Rev. E. J. Aikin, of Antioch, was a pleasant caller one day last week, and attended the meeting in the evening.

The ladies of the Sand Lake cemetery society will meet with Mrs. J. King, Thursday afternoon March 26, 1903. Visitors cordially invited.

Mrs. Fred Hucker, Sec'y.

A musical hunt. What? A musical hunt. When? March 26. Where? Miss Helen McLean. By whom? Lake Villa League. For whom? You. What for? To get the F. P. L. P. N. P. A. A. After the hunt is over refreshments will be served. Admission 15 cents.

Married on Wednesday, March 11, 1903 at the home of the bride's parents, Miss Mamie Barnstable and Alfred Hanson, Rev. C. L. Hay preforming the ceremony. The couple were attended by Sidney Barnstable and Miss Lottie Brown. The bride was becomingly attired in white crepe-de-chine, and carried white carnations. Only a few of the near relatives were present. The happy couple left on the afternoon train for Chicago, where they visited and also spent a few days in Waukegan with relatives. They will begin housekeeping on the Wisner farm. We extend congratulations.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Attend the concert at the church this week Friday night.

The C. E. society will hold their bazaar April 2, instead of April 1.

Edgar Seeboltz has rented Wm. Thompson's new residence and will move his family there soon.

Chas. Luburger, Grayslake's pioneer barber, left for Germany on Monday where he will visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutt, of Sterling, Ill., visited Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Strang the forepart of the week.

Mrs. Effie Briggs went to Beloit on Tuesday and will remain with Mrs. Martin Smith for some time.

P. A. Robinson will begin work soon for the erection of two more houses on his lake property which will be rented to Chicago parties.

Mrs. Wm. Emmons, of Libertyville, visited friends here the last of the week and attended the funeral of Mr. White's little boy.

The Missionary society gave a tea at the home of Mrs. Emma Harvey on Wednesday afternoon. There was a large attendance and an enjoyable time.

Mr. G. Richardson and family will leave this week for Denver on account of Mrs. Richardson's poor health. They expect to be gone some time.

Miss Alma Hendee visited in Chicago the last of the week, and while there was taken sick and unable to come back to her school. Frank Riley has been teaching in her room.

The Congregational church aid society elected their officers on Wednesday. Mrs. Wheelock, president; Mrs. A. W. Harvey, secretary; Mrs. Lawson, Treasurer. The society deserves credit for the good work it has done the past year, nearly $400 being taken in.

Messrs Shultz and Wald will move into one of the store parts of Doolittle & White building and Mr. Johns will move his family into the place vacated by them, and will have his tailor shop there. The family living in the Burge cottage will move in the place vacated by Mr. Johns.

Charles Andrew white, only son of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. White, passed away at his home here on Thursday evening, March 12 after an illness of only a few days of lung fever. Charles though only seventeen months old was an unusually bright lovable child and the news of his sudden death was a shock to the community. The funeral services were held at the home on Saturday forenoon, where Rev. T. E. Stevens spoke many words of comfort. The remains were taken to Loon Lake and interred in the cemetery there. The bereived parents and grand parents have the sympathy of their many friends.

Secretary Cortelyou's Assistant.

Mr. Cortelyou, secretary of the new department of commerce and labor, will take with him as his next in command Benjamin F. Barnes, now assistant secretary to the president. Mr. Barnes, who in his new position will have a salary of $5,000 per year, has been Secretary Cortelyou's right-hand man in the white house.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Bad roads.

Mr. Lee, of Chicago, occupied our pulpit Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thain gave a dinner party Monday.

Scott Levoy and family will move into the Anderson house soon.

J. A. Strang shipped sheep to Chicago Sunday night returning home Monday evening.

The surprise party on Mr. and Mrs. Tower was well attended and all report an excellent time.

The C. E. Business meeting was held with Misses Lucy and Emma Spafford. A large number attended.

Miss Carrie Bater expects to leave Saturday for Chicago where she will visit with friends a couple of weeks.

EAST FOX LAKE.

The East Fox Lake School closed for a four weeks vacation last Wednesday.

George Inman and Simon Galiger, of Ingleside, were callers at East Fox Lake Sunday.

Miss Mamie Barnstable and Alfred Hanson were married at the home of the brides parents at noon last Wednesday.

Herbert Nelson of this place was a caller at Nippersink and also at Grayslake last Saturday.

Mr. Lowery entertained several bus loads of guests from Chicago over Sunday. The duck hunters met with poor success on account of the cool weather.

TREVOR, WIS

E. Terpning returned to the city last week.

Mrs. Worthington, of Chicago, is spending a week with Mrs. H. Moore.

The largest tally made by sheep shearers so far was one hundred and eighty-six.

The other day while coming to Trevor, Miss Florence Udell and Mrs. L. A. Udell collided with a telephone pole, no damage to the ladies but you ought to see the wagon.

At last we have the Bristol Telephone connected with the Wilmot line, thence to Silver Lake and Spring Grove.

There will be a candy pull social at the home of Mr. Arthur Edgar, Thursday evening, March 19. Every body invited.

The sick list of Trevor is as follows: Peter Shumacher, rheumatism; Mrs. N. J. Schumacher, sore throat; Laura Parks, Geo. Boothe and the A. J. Baethke family LaGrippe.

IN MEMORIAL.

In loving memory of baby Eugene Sheehan, who died at Loon Lake, Feb. 3, 1903, aged 1 year, 5 months and 13 days.

Once again our home is darkened,
Stricken'd by the hand of God;
Loving hearts are bowed in anguish
Underneath the chastening rod.

Now it is our baby Eugene,
Gone from us forever more;
O! how we shall miss our darling,
All the wearing coming years.

We have laid our little darling
In his cold and silent grave,
And our home will be so lonely now
Without our baby dear.

Now we know, oh dearest baby,
Though we weep 'tis all in vain,
For there is no earthly power
That can bring you back again.

So our babe to God we'll offer,
Though our hearts with grief is sad,
Rest sweet bud within thy tomb,
That a flower in heaven may bloom.

Farewell Eugene, now we'll leave thee
In thy home so bright and fair;
Earth has lost thee, heaven has gained thee
Little blossom, fare thee well.

In loving memory of little Frankie Sheehan, who died at Loon Lake, Feb. 15, 1903, aged 8 years.

You have bent again o'er a coffined form,
And your hearts with grief is torn,
As you look your last on the sweet, dead face,
Of your darling little son.

Parents, dear, this sad affliction
Makes your burden hard to bear;
But you know he is in heaven,
Free from earthly sin and care.

Sister, dear, your trials are many,
And your mother grieves for you;
For we loved your dark-eyed darling,
That we never more will see.

And his sister, how she'll miss him,
Brothers, too, will weep in vain,
For the one they loved so dearly,
Has departed from them now.

O! how little did you think
Just one short fortnight ago,
That you'd lose your darling Frankie,
Forever ever more.

And he was so bright and winsome,
'Tis hard to part from one so fair;
But he has gone to join the others,
In the mansion of the blest.

He is sleeping with the others,
In the church yard, cold and drear;
He dearly loved his baby brother,
Now they are resting side by side.

But his memory we will cherish,
With affection, strong and true;
In our hearts he'll dwell forever,
Darling Frankie, fare thee well.

Farewell Frankie, they will miss you
All the years that come and go;
For the time can never, never
Blot your memory from their hearts.

—Written by a loving friend.

WOES OF THE CANDIDATE.

Next Time This Man Is Likely to Take Good Advices.

The popular "Jim" Nolan of Reading, is a great story-teller, and has an inexhaustible fund from which he draws to illustrate every case in point. On being questioned one day last fall whether he intended to accept the Democratic nomination for secretary of internal affairs, he replied with the following: "There was a prominent citizen in one of our upstate counties who was asked to run for congress for the minority party of his district. He asked the advice of an old political friend, who said, 'Don't do it. You have reached a time in life when your ease is of great value to you. Hitherto you have had a spotless reputation, which will be assailed bitterly if you consent to run for this office, which you cannot be elected to anyhow. You have nothing to gain. Better enjoy your latter days in the comfort your fortune allows and leave politics alone.'

"'But what can they say about my reputation?' protested the embryo statesman.

"'Well, for instance,' replied his adviser, 'they'll say you are dishonest.'

"Undeterred by this sound advice the respected citizen did run and was badly beaten. Some time after he met his political adviser, who, wishing to rub it in on him, said:

"Well, didn't I tell you you would be beaten?'

"'Yes,' quietly answered his friend.

"'And didn't they try to blacken your reputation?'

"'I should say so,' returned the defeated candidate for congressional honors, beginning to get warm under some of his campaign recollections.

"'Did they say you were dishonest?' continued the interlocutor.

"'Did they say I was dishonest?' hotly replied the ex-would-be statesman. 'Why, hang it all, they proved it.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE BABY DID IT.

Father of Crying Infant Explains to Fellow Travelers.

Just after the last passenger had got into his berth a baby about a year old began to cry. Certain people always find fault with such things, and it wasn't ten minutes before an indignation meeting was being held. The father of the child was a small, red-headed man, with a very serious look on his face. After a bit he felt called upon to say:

"Really, ladies and gentlemen, it can't be helped, and I hope you won't blame us. The child probably has another presentiment."

"What do you mean by that?" demanded the fat, bald-headed man in lower No. 6.

"Six weeks ago we were traveling in the east. One night baby took on just this way. Everybody jawed and kicked but his crying was the means of saving the train and 200 lives."

"You don't say? How was it?"

"He had a presentiment that a freight train was running on our time and that a collision was imminent. He began howling and saved the train."

"How did his howling save it?"

"Why, the engineer of the approaching freight train heard him several miles off, and sidetracked for us. I don't want to alarm anybody, but I think he is now howling for an open switch, a washed-out culvert or a coal train, and, for heaven's sake, don't choke him off."

Ambiguous.

Representative William J. Sullivan of South Boston was billed to speak at a rally in South Boston one night for a worthy but poor young office-seeker.

He wanted to say—something particularly good, and in the course of his remarks astonished all by declaring: "Mr. Soandso's word is as good as his bond, and he isn't worth a cent."

Consternation.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.



The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

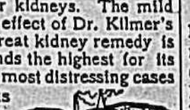
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

AT THE SIGN OF THE BEAR.

Why the Fur Is the Most Popular for Advertising.

The man who comes to New York only once in ten years said he could not understand why the bears in Central Park seemed so much stuck up than the rest of the animals, but after he had traveled about town for several days he saw through it. It was because 99 per cent of the furriers in town have chosen a big black bear for an advertising sign. Why the other animals in the Zoo should be so discriminated against puzzled the man not a little. One day he asked a furrier about it.

"It is because the bears last longer than anything else," said the furrier. "Of all the animals in New York I don't know of any that have a harder time than those that stand outside furriers' stores, winter and summer, and try to drum up trade for their employers. It doesn't make any difference what kind of weather comes along, whether it blows hot or cold, those fellows have to stand at their post and swelter or freeze, as the case may be. Naturally, all those changes are pretty hard on their hide, and none but bears can stand the strain. Some furriers have tried the fox, lynx and other animals now and then at a venture, but they have mostly come back to the bear as the most satisfactory of the lot. They cost more, too. A good stuffed bear comes as high as $75, but if he is treated well he will last for twenty-five years, so that brings him down to a comparatively low price after all."—New York Press.

Child Study of the Bible.

The sting of our loss, writes Rollo Ogden in his study of "The Literary Loss of the Bible," in the February Century, lies in the perishing of the young associations which used to be entwined about the felicities and majesty of biblical phraseology. The mature and preoccupied mind will in vain seek deliberately to assimilate the purely literary charm and power of the Bible. Later and colder studies cannot give what must be drawn in almost with mother's milk. The accumulated impressions of childhood, the familiarity with sounding phrases before they are understood, the play of young imagination, of awe, and even superstition, about the sacred page, together with the daily repetition and use of the rich English of the King James version, seem necessary to the surest and most enduring grasp on the Bible merely as a great writing. There is a certain disillusionment in studying the Bible in too cold and dry a light of reason, and though it may be a critical gain it is a literary loss.

HEIR TO RUSSIA'S THRONE.

Some Question as to Who Would Succeed Nicholas.

It was hoped and expected in Russia that the czar's only surviving brother, the Grand Duke Michael, who now bears the title of czarowitch, would shortly be displaced from this position by the birth of a male heir apparent in the direct line, but for the fifth time since his marriage Nicholas has been disappointed, and this time more acutely than before. Four daughters have been born to him at pretty regular intervals since '95, but now the imperial court physicians certify to the premature confinement of the empress.

The question of the Russian succession is by no means clear. According to a decree of the Emperor Paul of 1797, the succession is by right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs, but this must be a different kind of law from that of our own royal house, otherwise the czar's brother would not be his present heir apparent in preference to his eldest daughter. Since the accession of the Romanoffs Russia has been ruled at various times by four empresses, but it is not certain that, failing the present czarowitch—whose constitution is by no means robust—his position as the heir apparent would not be taken by the czar's uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir, the handsomest and ablest member of the imperial house—a kind of cross in character and accomplishments between Nicholas I, our antagonist of the Crimea, and his son, Alexander II., the emancipator of the serfs. —London Chronicle.

Swam for Hours in Icy Water.

While on his way home the other evening Samuel Eden of Danbury, Conn., fell into a mill sluice. The sides of the sluice were so high and so covered with ice that it was impossible to get out. The icy water came to his chin. He speedily made up his mind that there was no possibility of anyone coming to his rescue before morning, and that his greatest danger was of becoming so chilled in the icy water as to lose his senses and drown. For seven hours he remained in the sluice before he was discovered. Most of the time he swam back and forth to keep his blood in circulation. He was very much exhausted when found, but in a few hours had completely recovered.

No Heirs to Their Honors.

The lack of male heirs among the leading English military men is remarkable. Lord Wolseley has but one child, an unmarried daughter. Lord Roberts has now no son. Lord Kitchener is a bachelor, and Sir Redvers Buller, who once was regarded as quite in the running for hereditary distinction, has only one child—a daughter.

Efficiency of Gas Engines.

That the gas engine, large or small is developed to an efficiency at which it can rival the steam engine in reliability is now admitt

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, - - - ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

After one failure of the bituminous coal operators and miners to agree on a scale the operators met in Philadelphia and agreed to grant a "fair increase of wages," but to resist the eight-hour-day demand even if their action resulted in a strike.

The Mississippi River levee broke twenty-two mile above Memphis on the Arkansas side. Water poured into the valley and the residents fled to the high ground. North and South Memphis residences and business houses were flooded.

The Union Pacific road and the Postal Telegraph Company have entered into a contract whereby the latter secures right of way over the road for a six-wire telegraph system from Omaha to the Pacific coast, to be built at a cost of $1,500,000.

The results of caucusing in both parties rendered virtually certain the adoption of equal suffrage in Arizona by the Legislature. Some time ago the lower house passed an enfranchisement bill and now the Council has passed a duplicate of the bill.

The steamer Mariposa, from Australia, brought details of the disaster caused by the typhoon and tidal wave among the Puamotus islands in the middle of January. The French government has investigated the disaster and found that between 500 and 600 islanders perished in the storm.

Henry Waterman, formerly postmaster at Millbury, Mass., who invented the postage stamp, is dead at Woonsocket, R. I., aged 86 years. Mr. Waterman's prominence as a postmaster came in 1839, when he made and used the now famous Millbury stamps, which are valued by philatelists at $800 to $1,200 each.

Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in New Orleans the other day. It is said the purpose of his visit is to inspect a tract of 700,000 acres of land with a view to extending his interests in rice culture. Other Iowans are said to be interested in the plan to buy the entire tract and engage in rice raising on a large scale.

The tables had been spread for the annual banquet of the stockholders of the Columbus Brewery Company in Columbus, Ohio, but the banquet was not served because of the probably fatal injury of one and the serious injury of another of the assembled guests. The breaking of a wooden cover over an exposed elevator shaft precipitated Bernhart Buehler and Fred Kleinheim into the shaft, the former sustaining a fractured skull and broken leg and the latter having three ribs broken.

BREVITIES.

Chicago Democrats named a city ticket, headed by Mayor Harrison, by unanimous vote.

Judge Adams of St. Louis, who issued the Wabash injunction, was hanged in effigy at Kansas City.

The enormous sum of $178,184,205 is asked for the maintenance of the navy of Great Britain during the year 1903-4.

Victor K. Nelson, United States consul at Bergen, Norway, has been removed and Edwin S. Cunningham appointed to fill the vacancy.

In sweeping out a New York ferryboat O. B. Small, a negro porter, found a $1,000 gold certificate. No one has yet claimed the money.

The box factory and lumber yard of Thomas Brice & Sons in Philadelphia were destroyed by fire. Loss $50,000, covered by insurance.

Ernest Hussman, a wealthy citizen of Fremont, Neb., will be tried for insanity because he chose to give his money away and earn his living as a farm hand.

Eight men are reported killed and a large number wounded in a desperate fight between the hands of rival turpentine camps near Orange Springs, Va.

The Omaha through express on the Wabash was wrecked at Elm Point, five miles west of St. Charles, Mo., and nine persons were injured. All will recover.

A revolution has broken out in the departments of Rivera, Flores and Maldonado, Uruguay. The government does not attach any importance to the movement.

The splitting of a rail wrecked the Buffalo and Cleveland express on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie road near Mahoningtown, Pa., injuring a score or more of passengers.

The Missouri House has passed Senator Stubbs' bill prohibiting the sale or giving away of cigarettes to minors under 18 years old. The bill will become law when signed by the Governor.

George W. Place, a railroad engineer, shot and fatally wounded his wife on the street at Ronceverte, W. Va., and then swallowed a concoction of laudanum and turpentine. Physicians say he will die.

The Independent American Mechanics' Union, formed and incorporated by non-union men, with the object of resisting the aggressions of organized labor, has filed articles with the Secretary of State in Indianapolis.

Henry S. Loomis, the 8-year-old son of Dr. Henry P. Loomis, died at the home of his parents in New York, of hydrophobia caused by the bite of a pet King Charles Spaniel which had been bitten by a strange dog in the street.

During the rioting at Coimbra, Portugal, caused by the refusal of the inhabitants to pay their taxes, a mob attacked the courts of justice, broke up the furniture and stoned the troops, who replied with a volley. Three persons were killed.

Miss Julia Toombs, 23 years old, was shot and killed in Providence, R. I., by William Stevens Morse, a rejected lover, who in the last three months has been twice in an insane asylum. Morse fired four shots at her while she was on the way to church and every shot took effect.

Recorder J. O. Brown, of Pittsburg, who tendered his resignation to Governor Pennypacker the other day, died suddenly at his home there. The immediate cause of his death was nervous collapse, superinduced, it is believed, by the unusually fierce political warfare in the county.

EASTERN.

Ezra Kendall, the actor, bought 600 acres of farm land near Washington, D. C. He intends to give each of his six sons a hundred-acre farm.

Plans are being mapped out by trolley promoters for a road to connect New York with Montreal, the line to run via Vermont and by Lake Champlain.

Philadelphia officials believe they can trace thirty-four or more murders to "Dr." Hossey, the negro voodoo, who sold slow poison to persons who desired to dispose of relatives.

In Baltimore Western Union Telegraph linemen cut down all wires of the Postal Company strung on Western Union poles. Orders from headquarters are given as warrant for the action.

Waterbury, Conn., business men have decided to take city's government away from Mayor Kilduff and chief of police and operate it independently unless lawlessness stops; private police force will be organized.

A blow received in a friendly boxing bout is said to have put Arthur L. Griffiths of Malden, Mass., a medical student at Yale, into a stupor that lasted three days, and has since kept him in hospital for seven weeks.

Mrs. Arthur J. Pennell, wife of the Buffalo (N. Y.) suspect, died of injuries received in the automobile accident which killed her husband. The police declare wife murder and suicide were not planned by Pennell.

A. L. Palmer, the rich coal operator from Wayne County, Pa., went to Lima, Ohio, to see his wife, who eloped several weeks ago with Alexander Cochran, formerly an employe of Palmer. Palmer forgave his wife and effected a reconciliation.

Because of the frequent application to him of offensive epithets, Joseph Seaman of Pottsville, Pa., who was a non-union miner during the coal strike, has become violently insane. Seaman's ostracism was so complete that it preyed upon his mind until he became a wreck.

A department store building to cost $5,000,000 is to be erected on the site of the Wanamaker store at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. It will be of the most substantial construction and cover more ground space than any similar structure of its kind in the world.

Five boys lighted a stick of dynamite which they found in the northern part of Buffalo. All were injured by the explosion and several may die. The victims are Anthony Gerace, James S. Chorlia, Tony S. Chorlia, John Ferris and Tony Ferris. Their ages are from 5 to 16 years.

A freight train containing a car of powder and three cars of dynamite collided with a switch engine on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Olean, N. Y. The powder exploded, blowing the car to pieces. Eight other cars were wrecked, but the dynamite did not explode. No one was hurt.

The Long Island sound steamer New Hampshire of the Stonington line ran down a Long Island Railroad float in the East river, on which there were fourteen loaded freight cars, which were thrown into the river. Some of the cars were broken by the impact and the light freight floated down the river.

A combination of oyster growers and dealers, representing invested capital of about $3,000,000 and the largest in the oyster trade of the country, has been formed under the name of the Rhode Island Oyster Growers' Association. The extensive Narragansett Bay interests, as well as firms in Connecticut and Massachusetts, are in the new concern.

Banking interests in Philadelphia have about completed arrangements for a loan of $4,000,000 to the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company. The loan is to be made on four series of 6 per cent notes, one-fourth of the total being payable in successive five-year periods, making the total issue redeemable at the end of twenty years.

Control of the Standard Steel Car Company of Pittsburg, with its fine car works at Butler, Pa., has passed from the original owners to the American Car and Foundry Company. With it went the control also of the Southern Car and Foundry Company, which was not long ago purchased by local interests, and has since been operated by the Standard company officials as a friendly ally.

The Boston police, acting with post-office inspectors, have arrested five young men, who, it is charged, have within the last six months robbed the mails of $50,000. Some of the prisoners, all of whom were employed as mail wagon drivers, have admitted to the inspectors that they ripped open the mail bags in broad daylight. Their plunder consisted of gold watches, rings, silverware, revolvers, knives, books and bric-a-brac.

WESTERN.

Gottlieb Niegenfried, who murdered his divorced wife and her father, was hanged at Lincoln, Neb.

Chief of Police John Hayes of Kansas City, Mo., is charged with corruption in office, but denies his guilt.

Judge W. M. Phillips and associate Chicagoans have bought the Donaldson mountain mines at Colorado Springs for $185,000.

Adam Black, a wealthy cattle king of Minot, N. D., committed suicide by taking strychnine. It is thought he was temporarily demented.

Metal workers employed in twenty-four of the largest shops in Chicago have gone on strike on account of an internal struggle between two unions.

An unidentified man, about 25 years of age, committed suicide in San Jose, Cal., by shooting. On a leaf in a pocket-book was written, "Oliver Liswell, Chicago."

Joseph Roth was acquitted at Hamilton, Ohio, of the charge of assaulting Hattie and Stella Motzer. Alfred Knapp, the murderer, is suspected of having assaulted the girls.

A bill making chicken stealing a felony and punishable by a penitentiary sentence passed the Missouri House. The measure having passed the Senate now goes to the Governor.

Judge John F. Phillips of the United States District Court granted an injunction against striking Kansas City teamsters on the grounds that they were violating interstate commerce laws.

The safe in the State Bank of Kasota, Minn., was blown open by two men at 4 o'clock Thursday morning and $400 in silver was taken. The robbers escaped on a hand car on the Omaha road.

Michigan Democrats in convention at Detroit nominated Judge George L. Yaple for the Supreme bench and Wellington R. Burt and Willis J. Abbot for regents of the University of Michigan.

The "Overland Limited," east bound, and a freight train on the Union Pacific came into collision at Dilman station, Neb. Six trainmen are reported to have been killed. A number of the passengers are injured.

A collision between a passenger and a freight train on the Colorado and Southern at Beshear, Colo., resulted in the death of Fireman J. M. Shaver and the injury of two other trainmen, one of whom will probably die.

In Portland, Ore., fire damaged the stock of Canning, Wallace & Co., wholesale druggists, to the extent of $20,000 and partially destroyed the building occupied by the firm. The total loss is $40,000, fully covered by insurance.

The Isaac M. Wise endowment fund committee of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, Ohio, has tendered the position of director general of the fund to Dr. Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia and it is believed he will accept.

Bandits attacked the Potam and Torrin stage, running along the Yaqui River in Sonora, Ariz., murdered the driver and six passengers and stripped the bodies of everything of value. The deed was probably committed by Yaquis.

Valuables worth $10,000 were stolen by fourteen masked robbers from the home of Mrs. Reichelderfer, near Cridersville, Ohio. Three other persons were bound and gagged, and the hiding place of the property extorted by threats of death.

An autopsy held on the body of Horace H. Hagan, a widely known politician and banker who died suddenly at Guthrie, Okla., supposedly from heart disease, indicates opium poisoning. It is stated that Mr. Hagan took an overdose of the drug to allay pain.

Excitement prevails at Wynne, Ark., over the exposure of an alleged gang of whitecaps. Eleven men are under arrest charged with being members of the gang implicated in the killing of J. H. Brown of Memphis, who was in Wynne in the interest of a detective agency.

The Los Angeles United States land office has fixed June 15 as the date for opening 1,000,000 acres of land in California along the Colorado River to settlement. The territory thrown open is that involved in a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The Evans block, at Fifteenth and Lawrence streets, in Denver, was gutted by a fire that broke out in the basement bakery of the Huribut Grocery Company. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The Huribut Grocery Company's stock, valued at $50,000, was destroyed.

The Ohio Supreme Court handed down a decision to the effect that there should be no members of school boards elected in Ohio at the spring election in municipalities where the wards have been changed under the new code. The decision interests nearly all cities in Ohio.

Three men and one woman, negroes, accused of pilfering at Caruthersville, Mo., under cover of the flood excitement, and who have been locked up in jail, were taken from custody by a posse of citizens and whipped with leather thongs. They were then ordered to leave the vicinity.

Both branches of the Utah Legislature passed the State irrigation bill. The measure will be signed by the Governor. It is intended to take the place of all existing State laws on the subject. It places control of the irrigation of Utah under the direct supervision of the State engineer.

The Denver office of the American Smelting and Refining Company has authorized its agents to announce that the price paid at smelters for the lead in ores would be $3.75 a hundred pounds. This is an advance of 25 cents a hundred pounds over the smelter rate for the whole of 1902.

Gov. Bailey of Kansas has signed the stock yards bill and it will go into effect at once. The bill reduces the yardage prices on cattle 25 per cent. It is reported that the officials of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company were considering moving the yards into Missouri on account of the law.

Nine prominent citizens of Minneapolis have purchased the fine allegorical statue of the Mississippi now being finished in Carrara marble by Parker G. Mead, the American sculptor, at Florence, Italy. It is planned to remove the old city hall, turn the site into a park and put the statue in the center.

The grand jury has voted to indict Mayor Thomas J. Humes, Chief of Police John Sullivan of Seattle, Wash., and Walter S. Fulton, lately prosecuting attorney of King County, for malfeasance in office on the charge that each neglected to enforce the city and State laws against gambling.

Adolph Kraus, a German farmer living near Bellefontaine, Mo., killed his wife and six children with a sledge hammer and then struck himself on the head with the same weapon. It is expected that he will die. The children were from 6 months to 12 years of age. It is thought Kraus was insane.

A cowboy named Wilson used his lasso in rescuing two young men from death in the Republican river, which the youths attempted to cross near Hardy, Neb., in a rowboat, capsizing in midstream. Riding his horse parallel to the floating bodies, Wilson encircled each with his lariat, pulling them to shore.

Louis Swift is in Tacoma, Wash., seeking a site on Puget Sound for the erection of an immense packing plant for the oriental trade. He expects to stop Western shipments from the plants now in operation at Chicago, Omaha and St. Louis, leaving to those cities the Eastern and European business.

The Golden State Limited on the Rock Island system collided head on just outside of Dwight, Kan., with west-bound passenger train No. 3. Both engines were damaged badly, and the baggage and mail cars were telescoped. Engineer Love, of the west-bound train, was killed, and fifteen were injured.

Frank E. Brady, formerly secretary of the Imperial Building and Loan Company, which he wrecked, was sentenced at Toledo, Ohio, to five years in the penitentiary for altering the company's books to deceive creditors. Motion for new trial was overruled. The case has been aired in Toledo courts for over two years.

Mrs. Kit Brady, principal witness in the Anna Snyder murder case at Toledo, was found to be violently insane as the result of brooding over her knowledge of the murder. A police official admits this new turn of affairs ends the possibility that existed of solving the murder mystery. Mrs. Brady was the only one who saw the murderer leave the dead girl's presence.

Judge Chetlain put an end to the prosecution of the coal operators indicted by the recent special grand jury in Chicago for illegal combination and conspiracy in restraint of public trade on the ground that the transactions which formed the basis of the charges were interstate commerce, and, as such, were cognizable only by the federal courts.

William Harris, upon hearing the verdict of the jury in St. Louis sentencing him to imprisonment in the penitentiary for fifteen years for highway robbery, fell in a dead faint. His crime was only the theft of seventy-five cents from a woman, but the circumstances and the past record of the prisoner the jury believed justified the sentence.

At St. Paris, Ohio, the bodies of Joseph L. Gibbs and his wife were found on the road near the Baptist Church by a cousin, Ben Gibbs. Mr. Gibbs was lying in a pool of blood with a revolver by his side, and his wife was discovered near by, shot dead through the eye. It is believed that murder and suicide followed a quarrel, in which jealousy played the leading role.

FOREIGN.

A parliamentary return just issued shows that 40,401 persons emigrated from Ireland in 1902. Of these 35,472 went to the colonies and foreign countries. Since 1851 4,000,000 persons have emigrated from Ireland.

Prince Albert Kakailimoku Kunuiakea is dead of consumption at Honolulu. The prince was the last descendant of Kamehameha the Great, and would some day have been king of Hawaii had the Kamehameha dynasty lived.

Prof. Barula, the zoologist of the Baron Toll expedition, who left the expedition's yacht Saria in May with three others to engage in scientific research in New Siberia, has arrived at Orkutsk, a city of eastern Siberia. The expedition is exploring the coast line.

A dispatch from Manila to Lloyds says the local United States steamships Navarra and Nuestra Senora de Lourdes have been in collision off Cape Santiago, on the southwest coast of the island of Luzon. Both vessels sank. Some of the passengers and crew were saved.

The civil war now in progress in Honduras between Gen. Terencio Sierra, recently president of the republic, and Gen. Manuel Bonilla, who claims the election, was caused by the fact that Bonilla jilted the president's daughter at the last moment, according to passengers just arrived from Honduras.

Advices from Obbia, Somaliland, say that in the recent fight between the followers of the mad mullah and the Abyssinian forces co-operating with the British the former lost a thousand men. The mullah, it is said, is maintaining his authority with ruthless severity, cutting the throats of malcontents and mutilating women and children.

The new coins for the Philippines will be quite artistic affairs. The bureau of insular affairs in Washington is hard at work getting them out, and 75,000,000 "pesos" must be minted before the job is complete. The value of the "peso" is about 93 cents, so the Filipinos have a lot coming to them. The designer is Melcio Figuero, a native Filipino artist and sculptor.

IN GENERAL.

The Caribbean squadron, under command of Admiral Coghlan, has been ordered to Honduras, where the revolution is assuming serious proportions.

The reciprocity treaty with the United States was approved by the Senate at Havana by sixteen votes against five. The vote for the convention is exactly two-thirds of the Senate.

It is announced that all lake freight lines, with the exception of the Soo, are in the merger, and if the Soo can be forced in the rates to the Northwest will be raised, thus favoring Chicago.

A valuable piece of jade looted from Pekin during the Boxer troubles has been found by San Francisco customs officers in the baggage of an army captain whose identity is not disclosed. The jade is valued at $2,400. The army captain claims to have purchased it in China for $50.

Minister Squiers has returned to Havana from a four days' visit to the Isle of Pines, during which he made note of the reasons the American residents have for urging the United States sovereignty over the island. He found the Americans to be extremely anxious for American sovereignty.

The Fifty-eighth Congress will be called together in extra session some time in October or November. This action was decided on at the White House after the Democrats in the Senate had made it plain that the Cuban reciprocity treaty would not be ratified unless it was referred to the House.

J. P. Morgan is said to have purchased for the American Tobacco Company all the lands in the Vuelta Abajo district of Cuba, upon which is grown the finest grade of leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of the best brands of Havana cigars. The tobacco is known the world over for its delightful aroma.

Commissioner of Immigration Williams of New York has made a report to the Treasury Department on the employment of woman inspectors. The report points out many objections to these inspectors, and Commissioner General Sargent has reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that their services are not needed.

The general committee of management of the G. A. R. has sent to President Roosevelt an invitation to attend the thirty-seventh annual national encampment of the order, to be held in San Francisco next August. It is expected that the President will accept the invitation if he does not visit the coast earlier in the year.

Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department in Washington has granted authority for the acquisition of property, rights of way, etc., prior to the construction of irrigation works in five localities. These projects are: Wyoming, Sweet Water dam; Montana, Milk river; Colorado, Gunnison tunnel; Nevada, Truckee; Arizona, Salt river reservoir. These projects are estimated to cost $7,000,000 and will provide for the irrigation of about 600,000 acres of arid land. In addition thereto the Gray Bull reservoir project is to be taken up immediately. The construction remains subject to the feasibility of obtaining the necessary rights and the adjustment of private claims in such manner as to comply with the act approved June 17, 1902.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. "Further improvement in the movement of freight and fuel makes the general situation more favorable, although shippers are still constantly complaining and pig iron furnaces are not able to run steadily. Numerous labor struggles also interrupt manufacturing, yet mills and shops are producing freely as a rule. Jobbers and wholesalers are busy, while spring retail trade has opened very well in many lines, notably wearing apparel." The foregoing is from the Weekly Trade Review of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues:

Permits for building operations show large gains over last year's figures, giving additional strength to lumber and other materials. Prices of commodities scarcely altered in the aggregate during February, Dun's index number being $101,007 on March 1, against $100,920 a month previous. Foreign trade continues very heavy.

Conditions in the iron and steel industry need no other elucidation than the plans announced by the United States Steel Corporation. The last week has brought out a large quantity of new orders, as is customary at this season. Among the leading features were liberal purchases of pipes, tubes, agricultural implements, structural shapes and railway equipment.

A heavy tonnage of steel rails was placed, particularly for trolley lines. Quotations are firmly held in all departments of this industry, and in several instances the week has brought a higher level. Tin plates were advanced $4 a ton. Billets, bars and pig iron are still in great demand, and further imports have been arranged. This business would be still heavier but for the strength of foreign markets.

Failures this week numbered 220 in the United States, against 176 last year, and 16 in Canada, compared with 17 a year ago.

Bradstreet's Grain Report.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending March 5 aggregate 3,401,486 bushels, against 2,656,830 last year, 4,095,944 in this week a year ago and 4,220,528 in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 164,284,134 bushels, against 184,202,043 last season, and 138,525,480 in 1901.

Corn exports aggregate 3,817,600 bushels, against 2,368,930 last week, 352,400 a year ago, and 3,056,137 in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 34,557,101 bushels, against 23,471,396 last season, and 135,736,461 in 1901.

Chicago. Into the West we find conditions extremely gratifying and full of promise. The South is just now on the verge of the annual period of high water, and already many of the rivers are close to the danger point. Fear of flood has delayed trade and the week in the South is reported hardly up to normal.

Elsewhere through the country business is going on in a volume larger than at this time last year, and this week brought a large increase in demand for everything in the line of building material, this foreshadowing a year of new construction on a very large scale.

In the Northwest business men have little to complain of aside from the matter of insufficient freight service, which remains the one really bad feature. The railroads, in trying to cover all demands without enough rolling stock, and in endeavoring to make every car do the greatest possible amount of service, have been imposing new restrictions upon shippers from time to time. Some of the larger shippers, as the millers, have ignored the later instructions and have fought it out successfully with the roads. The Northwest is looking to the opening of navigation more anxiously this year than ever before, for this will mean relief from a situation that is intolerable.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.00; hogs, shipping grades, $5.50 to $7.05; sheep, fair to choice, $2.00 to $5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 33c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; hay, timothy, $8.50 to $14.00; prairie, $6.00 to $11.00; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 16c; potatoes, 40c to 45c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $7.50; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 white, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 37c to 39c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $5.10; hogs, $5.00 to $7.45; sheep, $3.00 to $5.50; wheat, No. 2, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 2, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.50 to $4.75; hogs, $4.00 to $7.75; sheep, $3.50 to $5.25; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 57c to 58c.

Detroit—Cattle, $3.50 to $5.00; hogs, $3.00 to $7.10; sheep, $2.50 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 3 white, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 3, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 52c; barley, No. 2, 61c to 62c; pork, mess, $19.00.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c; clover seed, prime, $7.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $4.50 to $5.50; hogs, fair to prime, $4.00 to $7.90; sheep, fair to choice, $3.25 to $5.75; lambs, common to choice, $4.00 to $7.35.

New York—Cattle, $4.00 to $5.50; hogs, $4.00 to $7.15; sheep, $3.00 to $5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 43c to 45c; butter, creamery, 27c to 29c; eggs, western, 10c to 19c.

Antique.

A house built by human beings at least three thousand years ago, and probably of an antiquity four times as great, was discovered a few years ago by Alaskan natives near Point Barrow, and many of the utensils used by the people who made it a habitation were secured. Some hatchets, stone knives and other stone and bone implements belonging to the races that flourished before the dawn of history have frequently been found, but never has a house in which they lived been found preserved through the wrecks of time and elemental cataclysms that have strewed the surface of the earth with ruin and death. The house was built after the plan of the houses of the primitive inhabitants of America. The ribs of an enormous whale, or of some animal now extinct, were used for a framework, and over these skins had been stretched. The skins had rotted away ages ago, but the framework was intact.

He Means It.

New Berlin, Ill., March 16.—Mr. Frank Newton of this place speaks very earnestly and emphatically when asked by any of his many friends the reason for the very noticeable improvement in his health.

For a long time—over two years—he has been suffering a great deal with pains in his back and an all over feeling of illness and weakness. His appetite failed him and he grew gradually weaker and weaker till he was very much run down.

A friend recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills and Mr. Newton began to take two at a dose, three times a day. In a very short time he noticed an improvement; the pains left his back and he could eat better. He kept on improving and now he says:

"Yes, indeed! I am a different man and Dodd's Kidney Pills did it all. I cannot tell you how much better I feel. I am a new man and Dodd's Kidney Pills deserve all the credit."

Too Dull.

"Why did you leave the last place?"

"There was no amusement, mum."

"Didn't the family have a piano?"

"Oh, yis, but they didn't have a piece av breakable bric-a-brac in the house."—Chicago News.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, Break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and Destroy Worms. Sold by all druggists or by mail, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

An Explanation.

Mrs. Hix—Wasn't Dr. Thirdly's sermon tedious this morning? I thought he never would finish.

Mrs. Wix—On the contrary, I thought it was the shortest sermon I ever listened to.

Note—Mrs. Hix wore her old bonnet to church, while Mrs. Wix wore a new $10.98 top piece for the first time.

Highly Colored Reply.

Hownder—Say, old mun, what makes your nose so red?

Rownder—It's blushing for all the other noses that go poking into other people's business.—Philadelphia Record.

ELY'S LIQUID CREAM BALM is prepared for sufferers from nasal catarrh who use an atomizer in spraying the diseased membranes. All the healing and soothing properties of Cream Balm are retained in the new preparation. It does not dry up the secretions. Price, including spraying tube, 75 cents. At druggists or Ely Bros., 56 Warren street, New York, mail it.

Solved at Last.

Jonx—Why did the hen cross the street?

Honx—She saw a chance to lay in a ton of coal.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to light and washing.

The proof of the pudding is the cook's appetite.

An Ideal Woman's Medicine.



So says Mrs. Josie Irwin, of 325 So. College St., Nashville, Tenn., of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and never during the lifetime of this wonderful medicine has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and throughout the length and breadth of this great continent come the glad tidings of woman's sufferings relieved by it, and thousands upon thousands of letters are pouring in from grateful women saying that it will and positively does cure the worst forms of female complaints.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are puzzled about their health to write her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Such correspondence is seen by women only, and no charge is made.

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

BIG STRIKE AVERTED.

Illinois Miners and Operators Reach Agreement on Wage Scale.

Illinois coal miners and operators reached an agreement at Springfield after one of the liveliest sessions since the joint conference system of fixing a wage scale was adopted. The demands for which the mine workers in Williamson County and the thin vein fields of northern Illinois were contending were withdrawn at the last moment and some minor concessions on the part of the operators quickly brought about an adjustment of the existing differences. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed by the miners, who were holding out for what they considered an equitable scale of wages in their districts, and it is apparent that the questions that came so near resulting in a disagreement in the present conference will figure extensively in the conference a year hence. Under the agreement reached, a 6 cents increase is made in every working field in the State. This is the increase agreed upon at the national convention recently held at Indianapolis for the Danville district, the basing point for the Illinois scale. The result of the 6-cent increase varies extensively in different parts of the State, and this is the reason for a demand on the part of the miners for a change in the differential. It is estimated that it will net miners in some portions of the State an increase of 50 to 60 cents a day in their wages, while in the thin-vein fields it will amount to only 15 or 20 cents a day, because of the smaller amount of coal that can be mined. The operators receded from the demand for 10 cents a keg increase in the price of powder. Under the resolutions forming a part of the agreement it is provided that the miners shall purchase their powder from the operators provided it is furnished of standard grade and quality. Last year the price was fixed at $1.75 a keg. Since that agreement became effective powder has advanced, and the operators demanded that the price for the coming year be fixed at $1.85 a keg.

CITY OFFICIAL IS A SUICIDE.

Fugitive Alderman of Oakland Prefers Death to Prison.

John W. Newman, an Alderman of Oakland, who was a fugitive from justice, committed suicide at Ridge Farm by taking carbolic acid. Newman was a stock dealer, and stood high in commercial circles. Three months ago he left home. The cause of his flight, it is said, was due to his utterance of forged notes, which were found after his flight. Newman was a shrewd political worker and a power in Coles County politics. The news of his suicide was the first knowledge his family and others had of his whereabouts, although the officers of the law, with State warrants, had been making diligent inquiries. It is thought that knowing that the authorities were after him for the forgery, he decided to die rather than face a trial. His widow and daughters, accompanied by Acting Mayor Thomas of Oakland, reached him before he died. He was rational and complained that the poison was acting in a slow manner.

MURDERED AFTER WARNING.

Fatally Beaten by Footpads—Had Premonition of Crime.

M. A. Carl, proprietor of a restaurant and grocery store at Landsdowne, an East St. Louis suburb, which forms a junction point for the Edwardsville electric line, was murdered by footpads. Carl was in Edwardsville the previous day, and told friends that he had a dream the night before, in which he saw pictured death for himself. He also said his sister had had the same dream. So strongly did the premonition strike him that he feared to return to his store when night fell, but friends laughed at him, so he took a car and went down. At midnight he closed the store and started for home with the proceeds of the day's business in his pockets. He had not gone fifty feet when footpads attacked him and crushed his skull with a club. He was found half an hour later by Michael Meehan, motorman of an electric car, who happened to be one of the men to whom he had confided his presentiment of approaching death.

DEATH IS BLOW TO CHURCH.

Loss of Rev. Arthur A. Wilson Is Felt by Disciples of Christ.

The death of Rev. Arthur A. Wilson, the young pastor of the First Christian Church of Bloomington, removes one of the most promising young divines of the Disciples of Christ, or Christian, Church. He commenced a series of revival meetings early in January and achieved wonderful success, hundreds of conversions being reported, and, refusing any assistance, wore himself out. He was compelled to suspend the meetings on account of sickness. He grew worse rapidly until death resulted. Mr. Wilson graduated from the Disciples' College at Eureka; then went through a post-graduate course at the University of Illinois and also at the University of Chicago. His first pastorate was at Lexington. In the spring of 1899 he was called to the church at Mattoon, where he remained until called to the First Church of Bloomington a year ago.

BRIDE BURNED AT PRAYER.

Stove Ignites Her Clothing and Flames Disfigure Face, Eyes and Flesh.

A few months ago Miss Alta Bartlett, daughter of a prominent Jersey County family, was married to Gustavo Schnaf, who took her to his farm near Meadow Branch, a short distance east of Grafton. The other evening she visited the home of Henry Dare, a neighbor, and while kneeling with Dare's family in prayer a spark from the stove near which she knelt ignited her clothing and she was soon ablaze. Mr. Dare attempted to smother the flames with quilts, but was unsuccessful, and she was taken out of the house and thrown into a snowbank. Her flesh in many places was burned to a crisp. Her hair, eyes and face were badly disfigured by the flames. Her husband is almost crazed by the calamity.

State News in Brief.

Faculty members at the University of Chicago propose to raise $1,000 for the endowment of the Chicago orchestra.

The drainage commissioners will sell the clay taken from the ditch and expect to realize 3 cents a yard for the excavated soil.

Contracts have been awarded by the Lincoln Park board for construction of a new sea wall along the parkway and Lake Shore drive in Chicago.

Almost all the factories in Metropolis have been compelled to close down because of the flood, and families moved out of the overflowed districts.

Half a ton of rolled paper broke away from men unloading it at the Grand Trunk freight house in Chicago and crushed Patrick Callahan to death.

George F. Brigham, wholesale harness and saddlery, made a voluntary assignment at Freeport to William O. Wright. Liabilities $2,000, assets about the same.

Miss Emma Lentz, a servant employed by J. H. Gotsch in Oak Park, found the body of her father ready for assignment to a medical college and rescued it.

Dr. V. C. Price of baking powder fame sold his residence in Waukegan and will move to Chicago because the Northwestern road reduced its train service to the suburb.

Policemen found Daniel Johnson, 85 years old, who had lived a hermit's life for many years, dead in bed in a room in the rear of the house at 484 North Paulina street, Chicago.

A coroner's jury decided that Louis Carbray, a driver on a United States Express Company's wagon, was killed in an elevator shaft at 107 Lake street, Chicago, by accident.

Over 100 barrels of rare prodegrosus bacilli imported from Europe and dumped in drainage canal at Lemont to prove ill effects on St. Louis drinking water were found later in faucets.

The Rev. R. C. Bryant, Rockford, declared negro and other racial types will blend into one through intermarriage; many white girls would prefer good negro husband to bad white man.

Thirty-one Chicago policemen who were dropped from the pay rolls in 1898 have brought mandamus proceedings against Mayor Harrison, Francis O'Neill and others, demanding reinstatement.

The Frisco southeastern limited, which left Springfield for the north, was derailed at Bois d'Arc. Two postal clerks, Miller and Davis of Kansas City, were slightly hurt. None of the passengers was injured.

The Republican fourteenth judicial circuit convention of Illinois renominated Judge W. H. Gest of Rock Island and nominated E. C. Graves of Geneseo to succeed Judge Hiram Bigelow, who wished to retire.

Peter Vallasio of South Wilmington swore out a warrant charging Thomas Granger of the same place with perjury in securing a marriage license and wedding Vallasio's daughter, who, the father claims, is but 13 years old.

Judges C. D. Meyers of McLean, J. H. Moffett of Ford and George W. Patton of Livingston County were renominated as candidates for the Circuit bench of the eleventh judicial district by the Republican convention at Bloomington.

Mrs. Mary E. Welson was divorced and remarried at Pana within fifty minutes. The court granted her plea for a separation from Charles E. Welson and she married W. J. Root of Chicago and left the city before the decree was recorded.

Gov. Yates has granted a commutation of sentence to Michael Benz, who was convicted in Cook County last July on a charge of assault and sentenced to serve one year in the house of correction. Physicians certify that Benz can live only a few weeks.

An increase of 5 cents an hour will be paid Chicago carpenters in the building season this year. This is in accordance with an agreement between the Carpenters and Builders' Association and the carpenters' executive council, representing 7,500 union carpenters. The rate of wage is thus increased from 45 to 50 cents an hour.

The people of Shawneetown have been living and transacting business in the upper stories of their homes. It has been decided not to cut the levee along the Ohio, as the water has begun to recede. The hills beyond the town are dotted with tents, in which people have taken shelter from the flood. Large forces are guarding the levees night and day.

Gov. Yates has received a petition signed by several persons in the vicinity of Cairo stating that they have been driven from their homes by high waters and asking for food and clothing. Gov. Yates immediately telegraphed to former Major Thistlewood of Cairo, requesting him to investigate. Capt. Thistlewood telegraphed that some loss of property had resulted, but that up to the present time there is no distress.

The State claims commission has handed down a decision rejecting the claims of Jesse Rupert, Charles Balsley and E. J. Stevens, all members of Battery A, Danville, who were severely injured at Camp Lincoln, Springfield, in the summer of 1900 by the explosion of the sunset gun. Rupert and Balsley sued for $5,000 each, and Stevens for $10,000. The board held they were not entitled to relief under the law of 1901.

Christ Benson, who escaped from Olympia, Wash., jail recently, after murdering Guard Morrell and was recaptured; wrote a pathetic letter to his father, John Benson, who lives at Park Ridge. The murderer told his father the story of his crime and said he expected punishment on the gallows. The letter was inclosed with one written by Sheriff Mills, telling the family of Benson's flight. Benson formerly lived in Illinois and is said to have escaped from the Joliet penitentiary. Repentant and remorseful during the day, he sought solace in religion. Rev. Mr. Slatterthwait was called in to offer advice and consolation. Benson will be tried in April.

BIG CUT IN FREIGHT RATES.

Reduction of One-Fourth for Hauls Up to 150 Miles.

A reduction of 25 per cent in the short haul shipping rates of all railroads in Illinois has been ordered by the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners. The action was the result of a fight carried on by the Shippers' and Business Men's Associations and Boards of Trade for a rate to correspond with those in Indiana, Iowa and Ohio. The present rates will be reduced 25 per cent for distances up to 150 miles, and the rates for greater distances will be changed to meet those of roads in the other States. The work of arranging the rates will prove a difficult one for employes of the commission, owing to the large number of roads affected. Together with the reduction in rates will be a revision of the classification, as several articles now appear under two heads. In such cases the lower rate is to be used. The fight for lower rates was carried on chiefly by the merchants of Springfield, Decatur and Bloomington. Witnesses representing all the principal roads of the State were called, and a comparison with the rates of adjoining States was made. The railroads generally opposed any reduction.

MURDER BAFFLES THE POLICE.

Nicholas Whitechair Found Dead in His Carriage Shop.

Who killed Nicholas Whitechair? is the question the Chicago police are trying to solve. Whitechair was found dead in his carriage shop by his wife. He had been killed by a blow from a hatchet. The doors and windows of the shop were locked and the old man's keys were lying on the floor a little way from him. Christ Vogel and Harry Gray, the two employes who were at work that day, were arrested. Gray asserts his innocence and throws the blame upon a colored man who had been at work less than a week, who has not been located by the police. The police say that if it were not for the stories of Gray, Vogel and Mrs. Whitechair agreeing in regard to the colored man's identity they would believe him a myth. According to Gray's story the colored man, "Bill" or William, was with the old man when he left the shop. Mrs. Whitechair saw her husband and colored employe together about 5:30 o'clock. When she went downstairs after dark she stumbled over her husband's body.

KILLS NAVAL MILITIA CHIEF.

Molder Slays Peacemaker in Row Over Labor Question at Moline.

Lieut. Arthur E. Bradley, commander of the first division of the second ship's crew of the Illinois naval militia, was shot at Moline by John Findley, the wound causing death. Bradley was trying to act as peacemaker in a quarrel following the proper attitude of the naval militia toward labor unions during strikes. The quarrel had started between Findley and Charles Goetzmann, the latter a member of Bradley's command. Findley is in jail. Findley and Goetzmann met in a saloon and began to discuss the attitude of the reserves toward union labor. The discussion soon developed a bitter quarrel, during which Findley drew a revolver and fired at Goetzmann. The sailor fled from the saloon, Findley following. Lieut. Bradley happened along and seeing the serious situation tried to disarm Findley. The molder shot at him three times, one bullet taking effect. Bradley had commanded the naval militia division more than three years. Findley fled after the shooting, but was captured in a short time by the police. He is held for murder.

WIFE ENDS HER LIFE.

Well-Known Champaign Woman Takes Acid While Spouse Is Ill.

Believing that her husband was dying, Mrs. D. C. Amick of Champaign drank carbolic acid and died. Mr. Amick has been very ill, and he was unconscious at the time stated, and appeared to be in a dying condition. The woman was about 35 years old. She has two children by a former husband, and Mr. Amick has two by a former marriage. The family came about two years ago from Watseka, and Mr. Amick opened a bowling alley. He purchased a handsome residence and has made many friends. It is said that Mrs. Amick attempted to end her life last fall by inhaling gas, but was found before her purpose was accomplished. Mr. Amick is yet alive, but cannot survive his wife long. He does not know of her death.

MAY HAVE ESCAPED BY MURDER.

Fort Sheridan Prisoners Gone and Gun of Missing Guard Is Found.

The escape of two soldiers from Fort Sheridan is thought to have been effected by the murder of Private Melville, Company A, Twentieth Infantry. Melville's rifle was found in a lonely spot in Highwood, and the stock was covered with fresh blood stains. Soldiers were ordered to search in all directions, but failed to find any trace of the three men. The prisoners who escaped are James L. Compton and Charles O. Atchison. They were under a two years' sentence to the guardhouse, and were shoveling dirt into a wagon, under Melville's charge, when they got away. It is believed that after assaulting the guard they hid his body, unhitched the horses, and made a desperate ride for liberty.

RUNAWAY BOYS IN PRISON.

Four Lads from Aurora Arrested in Street of Omaha.

Eleazar Gardner, Henry Nelmes, Harley Bush and Leroy Dolan, each about 15 years of age, were picked up on the street in Omaha, Neb., by the police and locked up. They admitted reluctantly that they had run away from their homes at Aurora, with the object of seeing the world. The police at Aurora, who were communicated with, wired a request that the boys be held until arrangements could be made to take them home.

WATCHING THE WATERS.

Situation In Lower Mississippi Districts Growing More Alarming.

The fact that several thousand convicts in Mississippi have been practically liberated that their labor may be employed in guarding and strengthening the levees along the Mississippi river illustrates pretty clearly the alarming conditions prevailing at present in the lower river country.

It may be surmised from the character of the precautions taken to avert disaster in times of previous floods, as well as from the tone of the dispatches coming from all points now, that the Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana lowland planters are doing little else these days and nights than striving with might and main to keep the river within bounds.

They know that the floods which have created alarm and even panic along the Ohio and Missouri, the upper Mississippi and tributaries will within a few days increase the volume of the already swollen lower Mississippi to the danger point, and that the safety of their crops, their homes, and even their lands, is dependent upon the stability of the embankments which confine the Father of Waters within its channel.

It appears that armed sentinels are patrolling these embankments at various points between Memphis and New Orleans; that the planters are no less vigilant in the matter of guarding themselves against the treachery of the river than they are in protecting themselves against the treachery of man.

Tampering with the levees is one of the most serious and most infamous offenses that can be committed on the lower Mississippi, and the person who cuts one of these embankments takes his life in his hands. For there are men who, to relieve the pressure of the water upon the levees protecting their own plantations, will deliberately start a crevasse above or below them, thus selfishly and criminally imperiling the lives and property of their neighbors.

The fear which prevails that such acts of treachery may be committed at present, and the popular sentiment toward those who may be guilty of such perfidy, may be imagined when it is known that hundreds of the liberated Mississippi convicts are provided with guns and intrusted with the task of shooting down any man, black or white, who is detected in an attempt to cut an embankment.

That the Yazoo-Mississippi levee board has taken the extreme measure of enlisting the service of convicts and intrusting them with arms is sufficient to justify the belief that the worst flood the lower Mississippi country has known for many years is expected.

COAL MEN SET FREE.

Chicago Judge Instructs a Jury to Acquit the Coal Barons.

Judge Chetlain, sitting in Chicago, put an end to the prosecution of the coal operators indicted by the recent special grand jury for illegal combination and conspiracy in restraint of public trade. On the ground that the transactions which formed the basis of the charges were interstate commerce, and, as such, the case was taken away from the jury on an instruction to return a verdict of "not guilty," and the defendants were set at liberty. Judge Chetlain's decision that he was without jurisdiction in the matter was, he said, given with much reluctance.

The defendants and their counsel, according to a dispatch, were the happiest crowd of men that ever filed out of a criminal court with a verdict in their favor. When, during the course of Judge Chetlain's reading, it became apparent that he was to rule adversely to the State, their spirits rose to such an altitude that it was with difficulty that they were restrained.

The action of the court came as a surprise to many who have followed the case and was not relished by the prosecution, as it figured it had builded up a strong case. Judge Chetlain, however, decided that the defendants were amenable to the law, but said that they must be prosecuted, if prosecuted further at all, in the United States courts, as the State courts had no jurisdiction.

Few-Line Interviews.

We shall get more out of struggle than out of contentment.—Booker T. Washington.

:—:

We hear more talk in New York about the negro question than we heard in South Carolina.—United States Senator McLaurin.

:—:

I thank Kaiser Wilhelm for his expression of confidence in a kingdom that is above all earthly kingdom.—The Rev. George C. Lorimer.

:—:

If organized labor cannot work out its salvation without resorting to unlawful acts its existence cannot be defended.—Strike Commissioner Clark.

:—:

Religion is never a product of science; it is an effluence of the heart and being of man arising from his relations with God.—William, Emperor of Germany.

:—:

I am inclined to think that the statistics of families of Yale alumni are a little more favorable than those quoted by President Eliot of Harvard.—President Hadley of Yale.

:—:

Fifty per cent of the graduates of Vassar College marry, and I am positive that the families of Vassar graduates more than average two children to the family.—President Taylor of Vassar.

:—:

Work for us negroes may be difficult to secure, but if we cannot get what we want let us take what we can get, and if we cannot get work in the city let us seek it in the country.—The Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks.

:—:

President Roosevelt thinks the Vice-Presidential candidate should be selected from Ohio or Indiana or possibly some other big doubtful State in the middle West.—Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota.

:—:

Gunnery efficiency in the navy has deteriorated in a marked degree since we fought the Spanish ships in Manila bay and Santiago. This is due to the fact that many new men have entered the enlisted forces and never have had gun practice of any kind.—Admiral Dewey, U. S. N.

LIGHT OF LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.

Czar Issues Most Progressive Decree Since Emancipation of Serfs.

Throughout Russia new hope is born by the Czar's decree granting freedom of religion to all non-orthodox subjects and establishing in some degree local self-government in all his domains.

Darkest Russia sees through the decree the coming dawn of a new era and the people are hailing it with great joy. They consider it one of the most praiseworthy acts their ruler has ever performed. It is the most significant act since the emancipation of the serfs. In part, the text of the decree reads:

"In demanding the fulfillment of this, our will, we have irrevocably decided to satisfy the needs for which the state has become ripe, and have deemed it expedient to grant to all of our subjects of other than the orthodox religion, and to all foreign persuasions, freedom of creed and worship in accordance with their rites.

"The efforts of the state credit institutions and especially the nobles' and peasants' banks should be directed to strengthening and developing the welfare and fundamental pillars of Russian village life and that of the local nobility and peasantry. At the same time means are to be found to render it easier for the individual to sever connections with the community to which he belongs, if he so desires.

"Without delay measures must be taken to release the peasants from the present burdensome liability of forced labor.

"Calling upon all our subjects to cooperate in strengthening the moral foundations of family, school and public life, we command our ministers and chief officials concerned in this matter to submit to us their views regarding the execution of our intentions."

Although the Jewish faith is not specifically mentioned in the Czar's decree, it is believed that the liberty granted to "all creeds" is intended to include the Jews.

Concerning the improvements to take place in village life, the measure says:

"Thorough reform is to be effected in the provincial government and district administrations by the local representatives, while attention will be devoted to securing closer co-operation between the communal authorities and parochial trustees of the orthodox churches wherever possible. These principles marked out by us for the revision of the laws of the rural population are, when formulated, to be referred to the provincial government councils, so that, with the assistance of persons enjoying the public's confidence, they may be further developed and adapted to the especial conditions of individual localities."

MAY CALL CONGRESS.

Roosevelt Wishes Cuban Reciprocity Treaty Passed.

It can be stated on authority, says a Washington correspondent, that President Roosevelt has not made up his mind definitely to call an extraordinary session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, but is considering the practicability of doing so. When he was informed that it was the intention of the Senate so to amend the Cuban reciprocity treaty as to make action on it by the House of Representatives necessary, he informed several members of the Senate that he would hold himself free to call an extraordinary session of Congress to secure action for Cuba. No definite time for the meeting of the extraordinary session was mentioned by the President.

Mr. Roosevelt, the correspondent says, is in earnest in his desire to have the Cuban treaty ratified and made effective. It can be said that so strong is this desire that he even has considered the advisability of calling Congress together this spring if the Senate should permit the Cuban treaty to fail through lack of a quorum. That, however, is a contingency which he considers improbable. The belief of the President and of his advisers is that the Senate will take definite action on both the Panama canal and Cuban treaties at the present session. Assurances to this effect have been received from the leaders of the Senate.

NEWS FROM OUR COLONIES.

From a commercial standpoint Porto Rico has been a good speculation, for the people of that island buy from us and sell us about five times as much merchandise as they did before the Spanish war. The following table shows the imports from Porto Rico into the United States and exports from the United States to Porto Rico during the last six years:

	Imports.	Exports.
1897	$1,943,251	$2,023,761
1898	2,382,170	1,404,004
1899	3,416,681	3,677,564
1900	3,604,089	5,845,829
1901	7,018,697	8,889,274
1902	9,634,176	12,105,297

The principal articles of import are sugar, tobacco, coffee, fruit, hides and skins and other raw materials, and the following table shows the value of the principal articles of export from this country to Porto Rico during the calendar years 1901 and 1902:

	1901.	1902.
Rice	$1,563,402	$2,022,497
Cotton manufactures (mostly cloth)	2,114,212	1,970,828
Iron and steel manufactures	686,583	1,642,065
Provisions	1,110,360	1,455,166
Breadstuffs (mostly flour)	866,046	1,146,180
Wool and manufactures of	422,536	594,379
Leather and manufactures of	137,356	208,588
Vegetables	140,950	236,174
Spirits, wines and liquors	102,845	105,362
Cars, carriages, etc.	54,666	157,036
Tobacco and manufactures of	22,196	153,253
Oils (chiefly mineral)	119,513	145,511
Chemicals, etc.	116,550	127,044
Coal and coke	64,136	124,180
Paper and manufactures of	92,976	113,542
Wool manufactures	28,152	11,845
Books, engravings, etc.	64,179	84,202

An army officer who has just returned from the Philippines says the native women are imitating the American women, school teachers and wives of army officers, in the matter of dress, personal adornment and manners. During the last year a great change of this nature has been observed among the native women who have been thrown into contact with the "Americanos." The Philippine women now insist not only upon having more clothes, but better clothes, and the result is a marked improvement in their average personal appearance.

ILLINOIS LAWMAKERS

The State civil service bill traveled Tuesday in the valley of the shadow of death. When the House adjourned under the gavel, after giving all of the session to peppering the bill with amendments, a motion to strike out its enacting clause was still pending. Speaker Miller's gavel, by forcing adjournment, is believed to be all that saved the bill's life. Senator Hamilton's bill giving County and Probate courts power to hear and determine will contests failed to receive a constitutional majority of the votes in the Senate, and was defeated. Senator Clark's bill creating a State board of dental examiners was advanced to third reading.

:—:

The motion to strike out the enacting clause of the State civil service bill was defeated in the House Wednesday by a vote of 98 to 42. Further consideration of the bill was postponed until the next Wednesday. A public service bill which makes State elective officers a sort of civil service commission was introduced in the Senate. The amended Mueller street railway municipal ownership bill was favorably acted on in committee. The Torrens law amendment will be favorably reported to the Senate. The Chicago charter resolution with amendments will be recommended for passage. The Chicago Drainage Board's taxation measure was unfavorably acted on by the Senate committee.

:—:

The House Committee on Education on Thursday appointed a subcommittee to investigate the Chicago School Board. This is the first legislative investigating proposition to reach a definite basis. The enabling resolution recites that, with several school bills pending, it is necessary for the committee to have more information "in order to deliberate and vote understandingly," and then confers upon a subcommittee "full power to demand and procure all books and papers that it shall deem necessary for its purpose" and to "issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses." The committee cannot, of course, without authority from the House itself, compel witnesses to obey subpoenas to testify. The members appointed to do this "Lexowing" are Chairman Nohe, Stewart, Burke, Mitchell and Smejkal. The Chicago charter resolution, minus some of its vitals, is out of committee in the Senate and before that body for final action. The same resolution, slightly disfigured but not mangled, as in the Senate, is out of committee in the House, and on that body's calendar. Representative Corigan's bill amending the primary law in Cook County by making challengers officers of the County Court with legal standing and certain specific rights which judges in a primary election cannot override was ordered for favorable report by the House Election Committee. Speaker Miller has not given up all hope of a reapportionment of the judicial circuits in central and southern Illinois at this session of the Legislature. Thursday he called the Republican members of the House Judicial Apportionment Committee into his room and had a long conference upon the question. It was agreed that a new measure, changing the present boundaries of the first six districts, should be drafted.

:—:

Speaker Miller on Friday started pushing House business. With committee work well advanced, and the calendar fairly well supplied with bills, he expects to make the House work mornings and afternoons or evenings—two sessions a day. He showed the members again that if they want to guide their own bills or stop some other member's bills they must stay here Friday mornings. With less than a quorum present, every bill on first reading, twenty-three in all, was advanced to second reading and half a dozen on second reading were pushed along. The State architect question was up in the House on report by Mr. Owen of the appropriations committee resolution directing the State architect to prepare immediately plans and specifications for various new buildings to be appropriated for. The resolution is in the nature of a reprimand for State Architect R. Bruce Watson. The resolution went over until the following Wednesday.

Bills Passed—Senate.

Senator Evans—For the creation of boards of police and fire commissioners by referendum in cities having a population of not less than 5,000 nor more than 100,000.

Senator Farnum—Making it larceny for an administrator, executor, trustee or other custodian of trust funds to embezzle such funds.

Senator Humphrey—Amending the law in relation to dower by providing that the surviving husband or wife shall be entitled to dower out of lands mortgaged prior to marriage, as against every other person except the mortgagee.

Bills Introduced—House.

By Mr. Mecteren—Fixing the maximum rate of fare for passengers on elevated railroads in the city of Chicago at 5 cents for a single fare, and providing that six single-fare tickets be sold for 25 cents, fifteen single-fare tickets for 50 cents and thirty-single-fare tickets for $1. The tickets sold at the above named reductions are to be good only between the hours of 5 and 8:30 o'clock in the morning and 4 and 7:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Mr. Cooke—Providing that in all cases, both civil and criminal, husband and wife shall be competent to testify for and against each other precisely the same as other witnesses may do, and husband or wife may be compelled to so testify by the invoking of the same remedies that are applicable to other witnesses.

By Mr. Drew—Increasing the penalty for violations of the anti-trust law by making it a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000, and confinement in the penitentiary not to exceed five years.

By Mr. Hunt—Providing for the appointment of two additional justices in the south town in Chicago.

By Mr. Tippit—Requiring the State Treasurer and every county, city, township, school and park treasurer and other custodians of public funds who loan out such funds to account for interest on the daily balances of the funds at a rate not less than 2 per cent per annum, three-fourths of such interest to be recovered into the treasury and one-fourth to go to the treasurers as extra compensation for handling the money.

Mr. Corrigan, 273, to amend the primary election law by putting challengers under the jurisdiction of the election commissioners.

BANK OF ANTIOCH,

—EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station: 55 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH

Lv. Chicago.	Ar. at Antioch
8:35 AM—No. 5, Daily ex Sunday	10:33 AM
1:30 PM—No. 7, Daily ex Sunday	3:15 PM
4:00 PM—N. 13, Daily	6:30 PM

GOING SOUTH

Lv. Antioch.	Ar. Chicago.
7:16 AM—No. 14, Daily	10:16 AM
11:17 AM—No. 8, Daily ex. Sunday	1:06 PM
1:20 PM—No. 6, Daily ex Sunday	6:15 PM
9:08 PM—No. 2, Daily	10:55 PM

W. F. ZIEGLER, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome

W. R. WILLIAMS, V. C.,
C. M. CONFER Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the First and Third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.

L. M. HUGHES, Sec. E. L. SIMONS, W. M.

IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, NO. 647 meets the first and third Saturday night in every month, at the Woodman hall.

WALLACE E. DROM, Chancellor.
JAMES S. GERRED, Recorder.

A Natural Question.

The small boy, accompanied by his father, was looking at the display in the window of a big store on Broadway, where all manner of wearing were on exhibition. In one corner was a great rack decorated with a brilliant collection of socks and bearing the sign:

"Half hose, half a dollar."

The small boy studied it for a full minute; then he called his father's attention to it.

"Say, pop," he inquired, "if half hose are half a dollar, are whole hose a whole dollar?"

"I suppose so," laughed the father, though he well knew that the boy's mother had a pair in silk that he had paid $4.98 for, and which she insisted she had obtained at a bargain because they were marked down from $5.—New York Times.

SEVERE ATTACK OF GRIP

Cured By One Bottle Of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

When I had an attack of the grip last winter (the second one) I actually cured my self with one bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says Frank W. Perry, Editor of the Enterprise, Shortsville, N. Y. This is the honest truth. I at times kept from coughing myself to pieces by taking a teaspoonful of this remedy, and when the coughing spell would come on at night I would take a dose and it seemed that in the briefest interval the cough would pass off and I would go to sleep perfectly free from cough and its accompanying pains. To say that the remedy acted as a most agreeable surprise is putting it very mildly. I had no idea that it would or could knock out the grip, simply because I had never tried it for such a purpose, but it did, and it seemed with the second attack of coughing the remedy caused it to not only be of less duration, but the pains were far less severe, I had not used the contents of one bottle before Mr. Grip had bid me adieu. For sale by all druggists.

History of War's Weapons.

Prof. G. C. Maynard, Department of Technology, Washington, has in preparation a volume on all the guns and rifles that have been used by the United States army.

The Result of Machinery.

It has been estimated by an expert in the employ of the government that agricultural machinery reduces the number of men employed to do a given amount of work to one-third, while manufacturing machinery reduces the number to one-fiftieth.

The Stomach Is the Man.

A weak stomach weakens the man, because it can't transform the food he eats into nourishment. Health and strength cannot be restored to any sick man or woman without first restoring health and strength to the stomach. A weak stomach cannot digest enough food to feed the tissues and revive the tired and run down limbs and organs of the body. Kodol dyspepsin Cure cleanses, purifies, sweetens and strengthens the glands and membranes of the stomach, and cures indigestion, dyspepsin and all stomach troubles. W. T. Hill.

It's Up to Husband.

A grateful Kansas wife has published a card in the local paper thanking "an unknown gentleman" who steered her husband home the other night when said husband's steering gear had become disarranged by alcoholic indulgence. The husband's card has not appeared.—Minneapolis Times.

Small but Perfect Engine.

A Danbury man has made a compressed air engine which is half an inch high and no larger than a dime, but it runs as long as the air is applied.

Health

"For 25 years I have never missed taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla every spring. It cleanses my blood, makes me feel strong, and does me good in every way."—John P. Hodnette, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Pure and rich blood carries new life to every part of the body. You are invigorated, refreshed. You feel anxious to be active. You become strong, steady, courageous. That's what Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do for you.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A Retributive Sting.

A man who was engaged in writing anecdotes and such things for publication read his latest effort to his wife.

"Don't you think that's שלמזר good?" he asked.

"It is good, but it's not new. I have heard it before," she answered.

"Yes, I know you have; but you heard it from me. It has never been in print."

"I have heard it more than once, and have told it several times myself," she insisted.

"Oh, well! I am going to send it along," he snarled; "I don't care if you have told it. That doesn't of absolute necessity spoil it, although it does, I must confess, militate against it a good deal."

And that was the reason why he had to subsist on cold victuals for a week thereafter.

What's IN A Name?

Everything is in the name when it comes Witch Hazle Salve. E. C. DeWitt & Co. of Chicago, discovered some years ago, how to make a salve from Witch Hazel that is a specific for piles. For blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, eczema, cuts burns, bruises and all skin diseases, DeWitt's salve has no equal. This has given rise to numerous counterfeits. Ask for DeWitt's—the genuine. W. T. Hill.

Not a Pleasant Trip.

It was on his return from a more than successful concert trip that one of the best-known composer-musicians was met in the street by a friend.

"Pleasant trip?" his friend inquired.

"Pleasant drip!" the musician answered. "Ach, himmel, no! Vy, when ve got down dhere the barytone haf forgot his tress drousers, und vot shall we do?

"So I go on und blay und I run qvick behint the scenes and chanch, und he go oud und sing und come qvick back again und I put 'em on und blay.

"Ach, I haf chanched my drousers sefen dimes dose von efenings already!"—Stray Stories.

Birds as Benefactors to Seamen.

The cries of seabirds, especially seagulls, have frequently proven valuable as fog signals. The birds cluster together on the cliffs and coast, and their cries warn boatmen that they are near land. Some years ago in the Isle of Man there was a fine for shooting such birds.

The best pill neath the stars and stripes;
It cleanses the system and never gripes,
Little Early Risers of worldly repute—
Ask for DeWitts and take no substitute.

A small pill easy to buy, easy to take and easy to act, but never failing in results. DeWitt's Little Early Risers arouse the secretions and act as a tonic to the liver, curing permanently. W. T. Hill.

Turned Him Down Gently.

A New York politician went to the President last week and said: "Mr. President, I want a place. I have good claims for one. What will you do for me?" "Don't see that I can do a thing," answered the President. "Choate absolutely refuses to resign as ambassador to England, and of course you wouldn't take anything else. Good morning."

Paris Police Want Music.

The police of Paris have applied for permission to form a band to play at funerals of members of the force. Among the reasons for the request as set forth in the petition is a desire to show that they love harmony, and are not so brutal as they are generally described.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen,s Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For ulcers, wounds, and piles its the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cts. Sold by W. T. Hill druggist.

Mentioned for High Position.

The name of Attorney Eugene B. Hay of Minneapolis is before President Roosevelt as a candidate for the important position of assistant attorney general for the department of the interior, a place soon to be vacated by Judge Vandevanter of Wyoming, who has been appointed a United States circuit judge. The place pays $4,500 a year.

Reed's Bright Office Boy.

The late Thomas Brackett Reed was fond of telling the following story regarding the bright little office boy whom he kept in his employ in Washington, and for whom he prophesied a brilliant financial career:

A gentleman calling on Mr. Reed one day, while waiting in the reception room, was attracted by the manner of the small attendant and started a random conversation.

"And how much do you earn a week, my boy?" he inquired.

"Fifty dollars," said the youngster with avidity.

Being shown into the senator's private office just then the visitor's surprise found vent in words.

"Mighty bright boy you have there, Mr. Reed, to be getting $50 a week," he returned.

"Fifty nothing," said Mr. Reed; "he gets $5.50."

"But he told me just now you were giving him $50 a week," persisted the gentleman.

"Nonsense," said Mr. Reed, and touched the bell. "Billy," he said, "did you tell this gentleman I was paying you $50 a week?"

"No, sir."

"You didn't? Well, what did you say?"

"I said I earned it," was the prompt and stout rejoinder.—New York Mail and Express.

FREE TO OUR READERS.

Botani Blood Balm for the Blood.

If you suffer from ulcers, eczema, scrofula, blood poison, cancer, eating sores, itching skin, pimples, boils, bone pains, swellings, rheumatism, catarrh or any blood or skin disease, we advise you to take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) Especially recommended for old, obstinate deep-seated cases; cures when all else fails; heals every sore, makes the blood pure and rich, gives the skin the rich glow of health Druggists, $1 per large bottle. Samples sent free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advise sent in sealed letter. Medicine sent at once prepaid. No1-48y1

A Vigil.

All night her flickering watch light, low and dim,
Stood in the wind-swept casement there for him.
All night, all night, in grief and unknown pain,
She listened to the beating of the rain;
And when the midnight darkness closer crept,
Through all the weary hours she never slept;
But as the dawn rose, white and amethyst,
God sent His balm—her brow was slumber-kissed,
Who was it thus that waited in the night,
Care-worn and wan, close to her candle-light?
Forgetful of the boon she might enjoy—
It was a mother watching for her boy.

Mummy Flowers.

The remains of no fewer than fifty-nine species of flowering plants from mummy wrappings in Egypt have been identified. The flowers have been wonderfully preserved, even the delicate violet color of the larkspur, the scarlet of the poppy and the chlorophyll in the leaves remaining.

The Wisconsin Central Railway.

Offers up-to-date transportation facilities to Chicago and all points east and south, as well as to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Duluth and the great Northwest. Pullman Sleepers, dining and cafe cars and modern coaches make up the equipment. Agent can give you complete information. Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Trouble with Morocco's Ruler.

The Sultan of Morocco appears to be vastly too progressive for his country. He uses a European saddle, wears English riding boots and actually has allowed himself to be photographed in the act of shaking hands with an infidel. His subjects look with great disfavor on the motor cars which his majesty has introduced.

Danger of Colds and Grip.

The greatest danger of colds and grip is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a preventative of that dangerous disease. It will cure a cold or an attack of the grip in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.

Drink from the Clouds.

The means by which sea birds quench their thirst when far out at sea is described by an old skipper, who tells how he has seen birds at sea, far from any land that could furnish them water, hovering around and under a storm cloud, clattering like ducks on a hot day at a pond, and drinking in the drops of rain as they fell. They will smell a rain squall 100 miles distant, or even farther off, and scud for it with almost inconceivable swiftness.

Cost of British Navy.

The navy which gives England the supremacy of the seas costs $155,000,000 a year, or a little more than the United States pays a year in pensions.

Lost in Bad Investments.

The inspector-general shows that in London the losses from unsuccessful companies during the last ten years have exceeded $2,690,000,000.

My Thought and I.

My Thought stood grinning behind my chair;
For many an hour stood he.
But I loitered over the flower-decked feast
And dared him threaten me.

My Thought crouched, waiting, beside my bed
When I woke in the dawn's dark gray;
His hand stole up and gripped my heart,
Whilst I heard what he chose to say.

I hid in the darkest holes of earth,
And his eyes through the blackness stared;
I broke his bitter bread with him
And his brackish bowl I shared.

And if I sank on my knees to pray,
Even there my Thought knelt, too;
And when I shrank in my dream, he said,
"Yes; I am here with you."

But yesternight I turned and sprang
On the haunting, gibing Thing,
And I lay me down and slept in peace
And left him quivering.

And now I sit in a gray stone cell.
"You'll hang on the morrow," say you?
But what care I, since I've settled the score
Between my Thought and me?

A Remarkable Case.

One of the most remarkable cases of a cold, deep-seated on the lungs, causing pneumonia, is that of Mrs. Gertrude F. Fenner, Marion, Ind., who was entirely cured by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. She says: The coughing and straining so weakened me that I run down in weight from 148 to 92 pounds. I tried a number of remedies to no avail until I used One Minute Cough Cure. Four bottles of this wonderful medecine cured me entirely of the cough, strengthened my lungs and restored me to my normal weight, health and strength." W. T. Hill.

Our Big Universities.

Colleges and universities grow faster than ever. The growth was shown chiefly by the larger and wealthier ones, the smaller ones remaining stationary or falling away. Columbia passed Harvard in students and now leads the list, the figures being 5,865 and 5,782. Chicago made another leap and is third with 4,723. California with 3,848 is running almost neck and neck with Michigan with 3,843. Minnesota's count is 3,665 and Cornell has reached 3,469. Pratt holds eighth place with 3,183, and Yale has jumped to the ninth from the eleventh with 3,154. Then comes a close race of three—Wisconsin, 2,986; Northwestern, 2,921 and Illinois, 2,905. Pennsylvania is thirteenth with 2,736, Nebraska, fourteenth with 2,398, New York fifteenth with 2,200 and Syracuse sixteenth with 2,065.

Grip Remedies In Great Demand

When colds and grip are prevalent the quickest and surest remedies are in demand. Mr. Joseph D. Williams, of Meduff, Va., says he was cured of a deep and lasting attack of lagrippe by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy after trying several other preperations with no effect. For sale by all druggists.

Information for the Boys.

To become a memorable president one must be born in the first quarter of the year. All the executives whose birthdays are celebrated—Washington, Lincoln, McKinley, Jefferson, and Jackson—were born between Jan. 27 and April 2.—New York Mail and Express.

Keep Your Skin Soft.

Now that the rough and bleak days and nights are here, faces need extra care to keep the skin soft and tender. A little cream rubbed into the skin with fuller's earth protects it from rough winds.

Before this is done the face should be gently washed in lukewarm water and bran and then rinsed with water in which a few drops of eau de cologne have been placed. If a little cold cream is rubbed in it keeps the tissues in splendid condition.

Working Overtime.

Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless, little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pill's. Millions are always at work night and day curing indigestion, biliousness, constipation, sick headache and all stomach liver and bowel troubles. Easy pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25 cents at W. T. Hill's drug store.

Find Use for Straw.

Thousands of tons of straw produced in raising flax for its seed in Minnesota and the Dakotas has hitherto been burned. It is now found to be valuable for making both binding twine and paper pulp.

Europeans and Americans.

The average European is five feet six and seven-tenths inches high; the average American five feet seven and eight-tenths. Their respective weights are 138 and 141 pounds.

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insiduous consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dread disease from the system. It is not a cure-all, but is a certain cure for coughs, colds and all bronchial troubles. You can get this reliable remedy at Hill's drug store. Price 25c and 75c.

$2 TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN

He sees all there is for him at Washington and in the modest and unpretentious manner characteristic of the book becomes well acquainted with the handsome city and its people.—New York Tribune.

Everything which the transient visitor to Washington requires his attention is described in a manner characteristic of the thoroughly practical American.—New York Tribune.

Senators Hoar, Hanna, Foraker, Burnham and Penrose sent their $5.00 checks immediately upon receipt of "Around the Capital;" so did Congressmen Grosvenor, Olmsted, Connell, Naphen, Ruppert, Belmont, Long, Nevin, Powers, McDermott, Smith, Sibley, Lever, Sparkman, Wright and Orjen, although not obligated by any order. The merits of the book speak for itself. For sale by all book dealers or sent postpaid to any part of the world on receipt of price.

Cloth, $2.00. Half Morocco, $3.00. Full Morocco, $5.00.

THE NUTSHELL PUB. CO., 78 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The most valuable feature of the book is its series of pictures and caricatures of men prominent (or notorious) like to-day.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

That which does not accuse continuously within us with dry sayings, is often brought vividly before us and like a streak of lightning awakens our faculties, is the adept use of pen and pencil by a gifted artist, and such is the merit of the book before us, which is not only very interesting and amusing, but instructive in the highest degree.—New York Staats Zeitung.

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE For 1903

Here are a few of the features now running or soon to appear. Their titles and authors speak for themselves and insure interesting reading:

The Pleasures—A Romance of Roguery, by GELETT BURGESS and WILL IRWIN.

Sir Henry Morgan—Buccaneer, by CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

True Political Stories—Include The Plot to Kidnap Lincoln and Jackson's Quarrel with Calhoun, by EDWARD VALLANDIGHAM.

People You Know—Roosevelt in College, by EVERT JANSEN WENDELL; My First Graduate—Theodore Roosevelt, by ARTHUR H. CUTLER; Tom Nast—Cartoonist, by ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE.

Startling Disclosures of European Courts—These sensational revelations of an international spy throw light on the Dreyfus Mystery; The Peace Rescript of the Czar; Who Really Killed King Humbert; The Late Greek-Turkish War.

Mainly About Women—Reviewing each month what woman has accomplished individually and by organized effort.

Jerome vs. Crime—The thrilling story of how District Attorney William Travers Jerome has undertaken, single handed, the desperate task of ridding New York City of its vice and crime, will create a far-reaching sensation. It is not possible for this story to be told in its entirety at once. The first portion will appear in April PEARSON'S, out March 15th, while the two remaining installments will appear in the issues of May and June.

BOOK BARGAINS Every PEARSON subscriber enjoys a special privilege of buying standard books at reduced prices, by the piece. This plan includes practically the entire fiction product of every American book publisher. Special bargains, the following being specimens, will be offered each month.

Special Offer *Subscribe now and get any volume of the following HISTORICAL CELEBRITIES* **FREE**

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4. Richard II.	12. Hannibal	20. Queen Elizabeth	28. Bernardo Cortez
5. William the Conqueror	13. Julius Cæsar	21. Richard III.	29. Joseph Bonaparte
6. Alexander the Great	14. Nero	22. Cleopatra	30. Louis Philip
7. Cyrus the Great	15. Pyrrhus	23. Hortense	31. Louis XIV
8. Darius the Great	16. Romulus	24. Josephine	32. Louis Philippe

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These histories have heretofore been sold only in complete sets—regular price, $16.00. PEARSON'S subscribers may secure single volumes at 35 cents, postage prepaid by us, and by ordering in this way may very conveniently complete the set.

Abraham Lincoln's opinion of these historical Celebrities: "I want to thank you and your brother for Abbott's Series of Histories. I have not education enough to appreciate the profound works of voluminous historians; and if I had I have no time to read them. But your Series of Histories gives me, in brief compass, just that knowledge of past men and events which I need. I have read them with the greatest interest. To them I am indebted for about all the historical knowledge I have."

The Maid of Maiden Lane, A. E. Barr	These World Famous Novels originally issued at	For the Freedom of the Sea, Bridges
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PEARSON PUBLISHING COMPANY, - - 30 Astor Place, New York City

Prolific English Author.

George Manville Fenn, who has been one of the most diligent purveyors of English juvenile fiction, recently reached his seventy-first year. The mere titles of his stories fill seven pages of the catalogue of the British museum, and it would be difficult to find a corner of Great Britain that has not been made the background of one of his tales of adventure.

No Danger from Comets.

No comet is likely to injure the earth, even if it does strike it, for Prof. Babenet has lately calculated that the substance of which comets are made is several million times lighter than air.

Tragedy Averted.

Just in the nick of time our little boy was saved, writes Mrs. W. Watkins of Pleasant City Ohio, Pneumonia had played sad havock with him and a terrible cough set in besides. Doctors treated him but he grew worse every day. At length we tried Dr. Kings New discovery for Consumption, and our darling was saved. He is now sound and well. Everybody ought to know its the only sure cure for coughs colds and all lung disenses. Guaranteed by W. T. Hill druggist. Price 50c and $1. Trial bottles free.

To Tell Work of Oarsmen

A pressure recorder attached to the rowlock of the racing shell will hereafter be used to determine the work done by each oarsman.

New Member of Hague Tribunal.

Argentine will shortly announce its adherence to The Hague convention.

More Riots.

Disturbances of strikers are not nearly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Overwork, loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse, unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed. There is nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the liver or kidneys as Electric Bitters. Its a wonderful tonic and effective nervine and the greatest all around medecine for run down systems. It dispels nervousness, Rheumatism and neuralign and expels maleria germs. Only 50c and satisfaction guaranteed by W. T. Hill druggist.

New Orleans Women Try Reform.

The Era club of New Orleans, the largest and most influential woman's club in the state, and one of the largest in the South, has called upon the mayor of the city to remove one of the district street-cleaning superintendents and appoint a woman in his place. A prominent civic club of men has agreed to assist the women in securing the woman superintendent.

Cats Were Electrocuted.

The town of Winchester, Mass., is now almost entirely bereft of cats. The superintendent of the state fowl hatchery, finding that the animals wrought havoc among his poultry, fixed up wires and at night ran a powerful electric current through them. During the past two years over 20 cats have been electrocuted.

Other Way Round.

People in New York have been arrested for smuggling cigars in hay. Some of the manufacturers should get their bumps for smuggling hay into cigars.